The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Irish rifle team are in Chicago. They will give an exhibition of shooting today.

—The schooner American, with 23,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, ran ashore yesterday morning on the south side of Long Point, and is probably a total loss.

—A boy, Frank Johnson, aged seven years, while fishing in the canal at Columbus, O., on Tuesday, lost his hat, and while attempting to regain it, fell into the water and was drowned.

—President Grant held a reception in the drawing rooms of the Palmer House, Chicago, yesterday, which was attended by a very large number of people, including many prominent citizens.

—A murder was committed in Corry, Pa., on a girl named Mary Loichet, of Lancaster, N. Y., which was discovered on Sunday. The city of Corry offers a reward of $500 for the conviction of the perpetrators.

—The body of John Steiner was found in the mill race at Logansport, Ind., yesterday. He wandered away from his home about ten days ago in a fit of mental aberration, and it is supposed fell into the race.

—Detective D. T. Blegh arrested J. B. Martin, a noted confidence man, in Louisville yesterday. Detectives of various parts of the country have been searching for Martin on various criminal charges for several years past.

—The Republican Congressional Convention of the First Illinois District, held in Chicago yesterday, nominated Hon. Sidney Smith, and the Republicans of the Third Illinois District nominated Hon. Charles B. Farwell by acclamation.

—At Vicksburg, yesterday, John Conlon, a white deck hand on the steamer City of Vicksburg, was shot in the breast three times and instantly killed by Judd Clayton, a negro roustabout. After a long race the negro was captured.

—The Grand Lodge of Masons of Arkansas yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. L. Bell, Grand Master; Geo. E. Dodge, Deputy Grand Master; Geo. Thornbury, Grand Orator; L. E. Barber, Grand Secretary.

—The Masonic Veteran Association of Ohio, composed of members who have belonged to the order twenty-one years, held a meeting in Columbus last night, and elected the old officers and arranged the next meeting at Put-in-Bay next September.

—On Tuesday morning, while lying at Dardanelle, Ark., the steam pipe of the new steamer Mamalee, recently built at New Albany, Ind., exploded, fatally scalding two deck hands and three others slightly. Still another jumped overboard and was drowned. The damage is $200.

—Chas. Williams, engineer on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, was so horribly crushed between a water tank and locomotive at St. Paul station, a few miles from St. Louis, last Monday night, that he died a few hours after being brought to his home.

—A private letter from Fred. A. Dockray to a friend in Boston, dated Carcel Sacional, Santander, Spain, September 21st, briefly narrates his hard experience of Spanish injustice in Cuba, and adds: "I have to-day received an encouraging telegram from General Cushing, our Minister in Madrid."

—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio assembled in Columbus yesterday morning. The session was occupied with routine business. The Grand Master read his annual address, which was warmly received. Hon. L. V. Pierce, of Akron, delivered an address at the afternoon session on matters relating to the welfare of the Order.

—John A. Carson, Captain of the schooner Kate Winslow, lying at Cleveland, was found in his cabin in an insensible condition on Monday forenoon, and died the same night. From appearances it would seem that he had been foully dealt with. Capt. Carson has sailed the lakes for many years, and was one of the most trustworthy masters.

—The steamship Greece reports that in latitude 42.50, longitude 50.07, she rescued two seamen James Austin and J. M. Roberts, who had been seven days in a small boat without provisions of any description, having drifted from the fishing schooner Marathon, of Gloucester, Mass., while fishing on the southern edge of the banks.

—A serious accident occurred on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad on Tuesday, a mile and a half above Brenkley, to the eastward bound passenger train, by the tender beam coming down. The engine, baggage, and one second class car were thrown from the track. The fireman and brakeman were killed, and several passengers seriously, but not dangerously, injured.

—At the specia lelection held in New Albany, Ind., yesterday, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mayor Kunkle, W. B. Richardson, the Democratic nominee, was elected mayor by a majority of about 500. There was no great excitement, but earnest work was done by the candidates and their friends. The vote of the city was about five hundred short of the election last week at the State election.

—The late election has inspired a lively and joyous feeling among the Democrats of Jeffersonville, Ind. Last night they attempted to get up a jollification, consisting of speeches, firing cannon, bon-fires, etc., with the following results: The cannon, by some insmanagement, was accidently discharged, and Edward Tobin, one of the gunners, received probably fatal injuries. His left hand was torn completely off below the elbow and his right hand badly lacerated.

Military Prisoners.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, October 20.—General Ord to-day pardoned twenty-two soldier prisoners from the Iowa Penitentiary. Lieutenant Reilly arrived this morning with a guard of forty men from Cincinnati, Ohio. They leave to-morrow morning for Ft. Leavenworth, *via* Quincy, with sixty-one military prisoners from this Penitentiary for the military prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Continuation of Synodical Report —The Foreign Missionary Work— The Case of Rev. W. M. White— The Sabbath School Work.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1874.

The Synod convened at 9 o'clock, and was opened with prayer. Routine business occupied most of the forenoon.

Rev. Dr. Lowrie of New York, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, addressed the Synod with reference to the missionary work of the church, setting forth its claims, and dwelling at some length upon the difficulties and encouragements attending the cause of evangelization. And the sessions of the forenoon were concluded with devotional exercises.

In the afternoon the report on work among the Freedmen was discussed, and the Secretary, Rev. A. T. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, was heard in explanation of the plans and work of the committee.

At the second order of the afternoon Rev. Mr. Boyd was received as a delegate from the United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, and addressed the Synod in a very happy and fraternal speech to which the Moderator responded on behalf of Synod.

Judicial case No. 1 was then taken up, being the appeal and complaint of Rev. W. M. White against a decision of he Presbytery of Washington, refusing to restore him to the office of the ministry from which they had suspended him.

Mr. White was heard in suppo of his appeal, and was followed by Dr. Dr. Brownson, defending the Presbyter,—both able and eloquent efforts.

The evening session was occupied with discussions on the Sabbath school work. The first topic was opened by Rev. S. F. Scyel, and the second by J. Bennett Tyler, Esq., Superintendent of Sabbath school interests in the Presbyterian Church, and they were followed by other members of the Synod. The large audience room of the First church was densely filled with an audience rarely exceeded in intelligence and who gave witness of their interest by unflagging attention to the close.

The judicial case will be the order for to-morrow. H.

MONDAY MORNING the body of a woman was found in the woods, a short distance from Corry, on the Crossent road. When found she was almost devoid of clothing, and had probably lain there for about a week. There were no marks of violence on her person to indicate that she had been foully dealt with, and nothing but a few photographs by which a clue to her identity could be given. No one appeared to know her or ever to have seen her before. The authorities will investigate the matter.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the Episcopal Convention.

The London Syndicate Settling with the Treasury.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1874.

Beecher-Tilton.

A motion was made yesterday by the counsel for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, that Theodore Tilton should be compelled to furnish a bill of particulars of the damages which he charges in his complaint. Judge Neilson remarked that the application for a bill of particulars in such a case was rather extraordinary, and that the damages could hardly be rendered in items. He then signed the order to show cause, making it returnable on Thursday morning.

Episcopal Convention.

In the Episcopal Convention the Committee on Canons recommended concurrence of the House in the amendment to Section 7, Canon 13, Title 1, relating to a standing committee on missionary jurisdictions, as proposed by the message from the House of Bishops. The report was placed on the calendar. A message from the House of Bishops was read, concurring with the House of Deputies in the division of the diocese of Ohio and Michigan.

Rev. Dr. Hall, of Long Island, on beha f of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to consider whether any Constitutional amendments were necessary to empower the General Convention of this Church to set off a missionary territory from the bounds of the diocese at the request of said diocese, reported that there was no provision whatever in regard to missions in the Constitution of the Church.

The House went into secret session. It was stated, when a recess was taken for lunch, that a conclusion would be arrived at to-morrow in the case of Bishop-elect Seymour. The session will be open to the public from that time. It is understood that a vote will be taken in secret.

At the afternoon session the following messages were received from the House of Bishops: Message No. 27.

Resolved, The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, that Canon 19, Title 1, be amended as follows, by adding the following: "Section 2. Bishops, priests and deacons in their respective offices and cures shall be diligent in the inculcation, both publicly and in private, of pastoral teaching for Christian or holiness of life, by due maintenance of family worship, the religious training of children in the observance of baptismal vows, in such abstinence from gaming and amusements, involving cruelty to the brute creation, theatrical representations and kind vain amusements, tending to withdraw affection from spiritual things, as is required by the apostolic injunction, not to be conformed to this world."

Message 28. The House of Bishops gives its consent to the consecration of Rev. E. R. Wells as Bishop of Wisconsin, and has requested the presiding Bishop to take an order for the same. These were placed on the calendar.

The following message was also received and referred to the Committee on Canons: Message No. 29.

Resolved, The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, that Canon 8 of Title 2 be amended to read as follows: "Canon 8. Of abandonment of communion of the Church by Bishops. If any Bishop shall, without availing himself of the provisions of Section 2 of Canon 13, Title 1, abandon communion of this Church, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the diocese and said Bishop to make a certificate of the fact to the presiding Bishop, together with a statement of acts or declarations which prove such abandonment, which certificate shall be recorded by the presiding Bishops, and the presiding Bishop, with the consent of three Bishops next in seniority, shall then suspend said Bishop from the exercise of his office and ministry until such time as the House of Bishops shall consent or refuse to consent to his deposition. Notice shall then be given to said Bishop by the Bishop receiving the certificate that unless he shall within six months make a declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the ministry, and if such declaration be not made within six months as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the presiding Bishop to convene the House of Bishops, and if a majority of the whole number of Bishops entitled at the time to seats in the House of Bishops shall at such meeting give their consent, said presiding Bishop, or senior Bishop present, shall proceed to depose from the ministry the Bishop so certified as abandoning, and pronounce and record in the presence of two or more Bishops that he has been so deposed. Provided, nevertheless, that if the Bishops so certified as abandoning shall transmit to the presiding Bishop a retraction of the acts or declarations constituting his offense, the Bishop may, at his discretion, abstain from any further proceedings."

It was stated by several delegates that the question on the confirmation of Bishop-elect Seymour will be put to a vote to-morrow afternoon, and the sessions thereafterward will be conducted openly.

The London Syndicate Settling with the Treasury.

The *Post* says the Rothschild-Seligman Syndicate have nearly settlements with the Treasury for November and December, which means that they have sent into the Treasury 5-20 bonds which have been called, and on which interest ceases on November 1st and December 1st, so that calculations that the Treasury will have to pay out any considerable amount of gold for those bonds will be at fault. The amount of called bonds maturing on November 1st is $25,000,000, and the amount maturing on December 1st is $10,000,000. One of the chief reasons for the rise in 'change is that securities are coming here from Europe in considerable amounts. It is understood that a large amount of Erie shares are on the way from London, as well as United States bonds from German markets, the latter having been ordered here because this has been the highest market.

Private advices from Germany say there is considerable uneasiness because of a recent declaration of two States in favor of redeeming United States bonds in greenbacks instead of coin.

Meeting of the P. E. Board of Missions.

At a meeting of the Board of Missions of the P. E. Church, this evening, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported in favor of dividing the dioceses of China and Japan into three dioceses. They also recommend that an Episcopate should be established in the Republic of Hayti, over which a colored Bishop should be appointed, and requesting the home Bishops to appoint one as soon as possible. The reports were adopted. Missionary addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, and Rev. Dr. Nelson, of China.

Billiards.

A complimentary testimonial exhibition of billiards was given to William Cook, the English champion, at Tammany Hall, tonight, consisting of a series of short games between Garnier, Rudolphe, Ubaene, the two Dions, Daly, and the newly arrived French champion, Vignaux, the latter of whom carried off the honors. At the close a testimonial was presented to Cook, and it was announced that a grand national tournament would be commenced on November 4th. The game will be played by the Dion brothers.

Rumored Erie Loan.

There was a report on the street this morning that Erie has closed a loan for $3,000,000 in the London market, at a price below previous negotiations.

Bold Bank Robbery in New Hampshire—The Cashier Compelled to Accompany the Thieves to the Bank and Open the Safe.

NASHUA, N. H., October 20.—The Souhegan National Bank, of Milford, was robbed last night, by masked men, of about $100,000 in currency and bonds. The robbers previously visited the residence of the cashier, and compelled him to accompany them to the bank and open the safe. Professionals undoubtedly planned the robbery in advance. The Cashier, Sawyer, has long been in the habit of leaving the keys of the bank in possession of the postmaster of the town, whose office is about a quarter of a mile from the residence of Sawyer. This precaution was taken by the latter in order to guard against such a scheme as that followed out by the robbers. The parties engaged in the robbery seemed to be well aware of the disposition of the keys, and after placing a cord around Sawyer's neck to prevent any outcry, forced him to accompany them by threatening to kill his babe in case he refused to comply with their demands. Arriving at the postoffice, the robbers effected an entrance by removing a pane of glass with a diamond, and the keys of the bank were soon in their possession.

Outrages by a German Sloop-of-War in the Navigator Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20.—S. S. Fosber, United States Consul at Opia, in the Navigator group of islands, says he was at that port about last May when the German sloop-of-war Aucona came here. The commander levied $20,000 upon the native chief, but through the intervention of American missionaries reduced the claim to $14,000. Five thousand dollars of the amount was paid, and bonds taken for the remainder, payable in two years, at one per cent per month interest. The Aucona sailed to another harbor near Opia, where lands in dispute between Germans and natives, burned houses, and sailed away. He says he was an eye witness to these transactions.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Don Alphonso's Successor.

HENDAYE, October 20.—Gen. Roda has been appointed to command the Carlist army in place of Don Alphonso.

No Surrender of Carlists.

LONDON, October 21—5:30 A. M.—Special dispatches to the *Times* from Spain say that the negotiations for the surrender of Carlist battalions commanded by Bernaola and Gerodo have apparently failed.

Destruction by Carlists.

The Carlists on Sunday burned a manufactory and some houses within sight of the Republican lines before Bilboa. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

A False Story.

The story of a rising against Don Carlos in the Basque provinces is false. It originated in the conduct of an eccentric member of the Carlist Provincial deputation who spoke disrespectfully of Don Carlos, and vehemently advocated peace. A proposal to shoot him created much excitement among his friends, which is the only foundation for the reported revolt.

FRANCE.

Councils Organizing.

PARIS, October 20.—Fifty-seven of the recently elected Councils have organized, twenty-seven choosing Republican Presidents.

The Mayor of Nice Dismissed.

The Mayor of Nice has been dismissed for recommending the election of persons favoring the separation of Nice from France.

A Sensation Spoiled.

BAYONNE, October 20.—There is no truth in the report of the assassination of Buckland, the correspondent of the New York *Times*, and Jerrard, a representative of the English Carlist Committee.

GERMANY.

Count Von Arnim's Case.

BERLIN, October 20.—A Judge will leave this city for Paris for the purpose of examining officials at the German Embassy in that city, thus expediting the trial of Count von Arnim.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1874.

Trial of the Alleged Safe Burglars.

The trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was begun to-day. Nettleship asked a postponement of his case till the next term, which was denied. Nettleship sought a postponement to give him time to produce Ex-Solicitor Banfield and another witness. His request was denied and his recognizances declared forfeited. Judge Court took a recess to examine the plea of Harrington and Williams that the Grand Jury that found a true bill against them was not properly constituted.

After the recess Assistant Attorney General Hill, for the Government, filed a demurrer to the plea of abatement. Mr. Davidge, for Harrington and Williams, joined the issue. Mr. Riddle, special Government counsel, said the same question had been before the Court three times, and unless the Court proposed to reverse its former decisions, the counsel for the Government would not argue the case.

Judge Humphreys said he would hear the argument in support of the plea, and if any new point were presented he would then hear from the Government.

Mr. Henkle read and sustained the plea of abatement, and argued that the laws had not been complied with, and claimed that a citizen could not be legally tried on an indictment found by a body not drawn or selected in strict conformity to the law.

Mr. Davidge said he would not trouble the Court with an argument. He had merely filed the plea *pro forma* for the purpose of saving the point, and was willing to take the decision of the Court.

Mr. Hill suggested that the Court rule *pro forma* on the point, overruling the abatement plea, and let the case proceed. The counsel might then note an exception and argue the abatement before a full bench.

Mr. Davidge consented, but Mr. Henkle insisted upon a ruling of the Court upon the merits of the plea in abatement.

Judge Humphreys said he would sustain the demurrer, but if at any time during the trial the Court should see that this is an erroneous decision, he would reverse it. He would not enter the demurrer till to-morrow.

Mr. Riddle asked that Whiteley be required to give bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance from day today for trial. His own recognizance of a half dollar, for that amount, and the Court adjourned.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois—The Case of Prof. Swing Again Discussed.

CHICAGO, October 20.—In the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois, to-day, Mr. Noyes proceeded with his argument against the acception of the majority report as given yesterday. He contended that it is contrary to the law of the Church. There is no precedent in favor of Prof. Patton. There are precedents against him, and that justice to the accused party forbids that he should longer claim the part of a prosecutor. He held that by the law of the Church only the aggrieved party could complain. Patton cannot by right appeal. If the prosecutor had been censured by the Presbytery, then he would have been an aggrieved party and could have appealed from any definitive sentence, but could not again involve the defendant, who had been acquitted. In support of his point he cited many cases from Presbyterian and from the ecclesiastical law of the Latin, English and Scottish Churches. In conclusion, Mr. Noyes asked that the report of the judicial committee be laid on the table and that the prosecutor withdraw his appeal.

Prof. Patton then took the floor and spoke at length and in detail. He said he appealed because that was the only way of preventing Mr. Swing from re-entering the pulpit. He held that an aggrieved party could appeal, and that he was an aggrieved party, because unless he sustained his case he was by the law of the Church an offender and slanderer.

Subsequently a vote was taken, when the Synod agreed, by a respectable majority, to allow an appeal to come before the body. The first order for the session to-morrow is the discussion of the appeal by the Synod.

Affairs in Louisiana—A Political Compromise in Jefferson Parish —Competition in Towing and Telegraphing from the Passes to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—A compromise has been effected in Jefferson Parish between the Conservatives and Republicans. The Republicans nominated the Coroner, Sheriff, two members of the Legislature and one Senator, and the Conservatives one member of the Legislature and Parish Judge. The Conservative and Republican clubs then resolved jointly to support John Ellis, the Conservative candidate for Congress.

The new telegraph line the Ocean Tow Boat Co. are building to the passes is now working to Pass a L'Outre. The tolls have been reduced one-half, there being strong opposition between the Ocean and Weed Tent Tow Boat Companies. Tonnage has also been greatly reduced, the regular nominal rate being one dollar per ton up and back, but owing to active competition vessels are frequently towed up and down for fifty cents per ton, which is but little more than one-third the former rates.

The Railway War in Indiana.

CHICAGO, October 20.—The Circuit Court of Porter county, Indiana, recently decided that the Michigan Central Railroad should permit the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to cross its track near Lake station, in that county. This right, however, the Central officials refused to accord, and when the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were sent to lay the track, yesterday, they were met by a force of the ring-leaders, by the Central to stop the work, and a collision was threatened. As stated in a dispatch last night, the county Sheriff, with a posse, attempted to disperse the mob, but was forcibly compelled to fall back. He then read the riot act and stated the penalties for a resistance of the law, and attempted the arrest of several of the ring-leaders, but was unable to do so. This morning, it is stated, steps were taken to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulty, with every prospect of success.

Later.—A telegram from Lake station, Indiana, states that upon the arrival of the two companies ordered by Gov. Hendericks to proceed to the point where trouble between the Michigan Central and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad employes was reported, they deployed to the number of one hundred and twenty, armed with breech loaders and two Gatling guns. The Michigan Central men stood their ground, though unarmed. The companies had received orders and were about to charge when Chief Engineer Gardner stepped forward and requested a parley. This was granted. He then gave himself up to the authorities, and the whole party were arrested. Subsequently a majority of them were released and the prominent ones retained and taken to Valparaiso. The crossing was finished by evening, and all trouble is over.

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

NEW ALBANY, IND., October 20.—This morning about 7 o'clock the boilers in the pork house of Messrs. Mitchell & Co. exploded with terrific force, tearing the boiler to atoms and severely scalding four persons, one of whom has since died. The boilers were blown into the air to a heighth of fifty feet, and carried two hundred feet from their original position. The fire in the furnace set the building on fire, but it was soon extinguished. The engineer says there was but forty pounds of steam. This appears almost incredible when the effects of the explosion are witnessed.

SECOND EDITION

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Kellogg and Marshal Packard Interviewed.

The Charge of Wholesale Arrests Denied.

Meeting of the Conference Committees.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—"Great apprehensions" and "serious alarm" were the terms used by the Conservative politicians here yesterday as indicating the present condition of the people of the State. From Shreveport came another batch of "grave apprehensions," "serious alarm for the safety of women and children," "a reign of terror," &c., and Bayou Sara and St. Martinville rendered public assistance with the view of gathering information on the subject of wholesale arrests, which it was charged Federal officers were about making, and which had produced the effect stated above in oppressing the political mind. The agent of the Associated Press called on Gov. Kellogg and Marshal Packard to-day, and telegraphed elsewhere, with the results given below. Gov. Kellogg stated that he had heard but little of these matters, that he could give no information on the subject of arrests, but they had been greatly exaggerated. The Governor expressed a desire for a peaceful and fair election, and is exerting himself to that end.

Alleged Wholesale Arrests Denied.

Regarding wholesale arrests, Marshal Packard stated that affidavits had been made against thirty white citizens as having participating in the Coushatta outrage, but has not heard that any arrest has been made. When arrested, these parties will be taken before the United States Commissioner for a preliminary examination, and cannot be removed from the parish unless sent before a United States Court There are indictments against seventy or one hundred persons in Grant parish on account of participation in the Colfax massacre, but Deputy Marshals are instructed not to take any one out of the parish till after the election. Marshal Packard thinks if quite a few rascals may be frightened away, but no honest citizen will be molested, nor have they anything to fear.

Affairs in Shreveport.

The following was received to-day:

"SHREVEPORT, October 20.—No arrest has been made as yet, and reports are conflicting as to whether or not warrants have been issued. Several gentlemen are said to have raised indictments with the United States Commissioner yesterday, and they were given to understand that affidavits had been made against seventy citizens of this place charging them with violation of the enforcement act. This the Commissioner denies. A meeting held by citizens of Shreveport which adopted resolutions not to employ Republicans, nor to advance supplies to those who did not sign this resolution, was the offense they committed."

The Jackson Riot.

The following was received to-night:

"BAYAU SARA, LA., October 20.—The statements concerning the Jackson affair published in yesterday's papers are incorrect. Judge Hillsburn, Senator W. Breaux, Low and others were peaceably conversing in Low's office, when the house they were in was surrounded by the friends of Mr. Gair, who also shot at a peaceable assemblage of whites and blacks, and compelled the band in attendance to disperse.

"O. G. REYNOLDS."

Outrages from either side seem to be greatly exaggerated.

Meeting of the Conference Committees.

The Conference Committees met this evening, and adjourned finally without accomplishing anything. The Republicans submitted the following:

"NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Additional article of agreement to constitute a part of the agreement heretofore entered into between the Committee of Conference of the Democratic and Conservative party and the Republican party. Third. The powers of the Advisory Board are hereby extended to such measures as may be agreed upon by the board as are calculated to enforce a strict and fair adherance to the provision of the first article of this agreement, to the extent of calling upon the constituted authorities of the United States, both civil and military, and of the State, through Governor Kellogg, for such power and force as may be required, and both parties pledge themselves to adhere to and comply with the requisites and disposition of said Advisory Board in regard to the maintaining of peace and order throughout the State, and the insuring of a fair registration and election, free from intimidation, either direct or indirect."

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday to consider a communication from the Conservatives for renewing the Conference for the purpose of electing an umpire of the Advisory Board in place of Bonzano, resigned, and adopted a preamble and resolution stating that the Republicans had faithfully carried out the terms of the compact, while their opponents had failed or evaded the requirements of the first article of the agreement, and refused to renew the conference unless the Conservatives gave guarantees of good faith regarding the first article, and that some line of of action be agreed upon compelling adherence thereto. In response to the above, the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Conservative members of the Conference Committee are hereby authorized and empowered to renew the conference in relation to filling the vacancy of M. F. Bonzano, and other matters suggested by the resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee.

ALBERT VOORHIES,
President of Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee.

A Counter Proposition.

In answer to the proposition submitted by the Republican members of the Conference Committee, the Democratic and Conservative members of the Conference Committee submit as a counter proposition that they cannot inquire into the alleged violation of the agreement by Conservatives, or recognize the right of Republicans to make said changes until the Republican members of the Conference Committee establish as a fact that the agreement has been complied with on their part, by having qualified, as agreed upon, two Conservative members of the Returning Board and an umpire, and the Advisory Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bonzano, and submit the counter proposition with the emphatic statement that the Conservatives have up to the present time strictly complied with the requirements of the original contract.

Answer to the Counter Proposition.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—In answer to the counter proposition submitted by the Democratic and Conservative Conference Committee, in answer to the proposition submitted by the Republican Conference Committee embodying a third article to be made part of the original agreement entered into by said Committees of Conference, said third article being for the enforcement of the first article, the Republican Committee of Conference respectfully submit that the counter proposition presented contemplates a violation of the instructions given by the Republican State Central Committee to their representatives as embodied in the resolution of that committee communicated to the State Central Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party, and acquiesced in by the latter committee in a resolution adopted and communicated to the Republican State Central Committee. Consequently the counter proposition operates as a cessation of the duties heretofore devolving on the offices of Conference, for the Republican Committee of Conference cannot act outside of the expressed determination of both Central Committees.

O. G. OLBOCHA,
Chairman Republican Committee of Conference.

Reply to Counter Proposition.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—In answer to your reply to our counter proposition, we have only to state that there is nothing in the following resolution of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee which conflicts with the action taken by the Conservative members of the Conference Committee, as appears by its obvious tenor:

Resolved, That the Conservative members of the Conference Committee are hereby authorized and empowered to renew the conference in relation to filling the vacancy of M. F. Bonzano, and other matters suggested by the resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee.

(A correct copy.)
WM. J. BUDDENDORFF, Secretary.
D. F. KINNER, Chairman.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—An important meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held to-day. The meeting was fully attended. Important secret business looking to thorough organization was transacted. Resolutions commending the appointment of Jewell as Postmaster General and approving his course as such officer were passed. Provision was made for a meeting of the National Council of the Union League at Cincinnati in January next. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Union Leagues of the United States. President Grant and his administration were endorsed.

HYMENEAL.

A Grand Wedding in Chicago.

Col. Fred. Grant and Miss Ida Maria Honore.

CHICAGO, October 20.—At three o'clock this afternoon Lieut. Frederick Grant and Ida Maria Honore were joined in matrimony at the residence of the bride's father, H. H. Honore, on Vincennes avenue. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Ex-Secretary Borie and wife, General Babcock, Secretary Belknap and wife, Gen. Sheridan, Gov. Beveridge and wife, Senator Logan, Vice President Wilson, General Ord, and General Custar and wife. The bridal party started at 9 o'clock this evening for St. Louis. President Grant and party will leave the city to-morrow by the Michigan Southern road, via Cleveland and Pittsburgh for Washington.

The Bridesmaids

were Miss Hall, daughter of Winchester Hall, of Norwood, and a cousin of the bride; Miss Dunlevy, daughter of Judge Dunlevy, of Chicago; Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of General D. H. Rucker, United States army, and Miss Houston, of Louisville, Ky. —*en traine* with feather trimmings, and wore lilac and pink ostrich tips in their hair.

The Groomsmen

were Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., General George Forsythe, of General Sheridan's staff; Lieut. Laued, of the Seventh United States cavalry, and Adrienne Honore, brother of the bride. Those belonging to the army wore the full uniform, while the civilians were attired in the conventional black coat and white vest.

The Presents.

Among the presents are a pair of solitaire diamond ear-drops and cross from Mrs. Potter Palmer, a sister of the bride; also a point lace overdress from Mrs. Palmer, solitaire pearl ear-drops and cross from Mrs. B. L. Honore, enameled watch and chain from the groom, gold necklace from U. S. Grant, Sr., a set of Roman mosaic from Adrienne C. Honore, companion oil painting from General and Mrs. Babcock, silver toilet set from Chauncey I. Dewin, silver bronze flower stand from Secretary Belknap.

The Bridal Boquet

was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. It is a large mound-shaped basket, thirty-six inches across and twenty-four in heighth, filled with the finest buds and tea roses. In the centre is a humming bird perched over its nest.

Preparing for the Ceremony.

At three o'clock the bridal party entered the parlor, where the ceremony was to take place, in the following order: U. S. Grant, Jr., and Miss M. T. Hall, Mr. A. C. Monroe and Miss L. Houston, Lieut. C. W. Laued and Miss Irene Rucker, General G. A. Forsythe and Miss Mary C. Dunlevy. The bridesmaids wore white tulle dresses, with veils, and carried in their hands boquets in satin holders. After them came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. She wore a white satin dress cut *en traine*, with tulle. The bridal veil, which reached to the floor, was of white satin tulle, and the dress, which was of exceedingly rich material, was rather plainly made. Her hair was dressed in a simple coif and chatelaine braids behind. The groom was dressed in the full uniform of a Colonel in the United States army. The party walked slowly down the parlor until the west end of the room was reached. At this point there is an alcove in the room, and in this the bridal party stood. The windows of the room were draped with lace curtains, trimmed with blue and decorated with smilax, excepting the one on the right of the bridal party, which was covered by a buff-colored curtain, through which a subdued light came, which brought out in strong relief the white costumes of the bridesmaids in contrast with the maroon-colored back ground of the alcove.

As the party reached the alcove they fronted towards the guests, while the attendant bridesmaids and groomsmen stood on either side.

The Ceremony.

Rev. Isaac Errett, pastor of the Christian Church, of which the bride's family are members, then repeated the marriage ceremony of that Church, which is exceedingly brief and simple.

The guests and bridal party then proceeded to the dining room, which is a spacious apartment, and was elaborately decorated. An elegant collation provided by a noted caterer in the city was partaken of. The floral decorations were arranged with excellent taste, and were as follows: The centre piece was of natural flowers, and four feet in heighth, placed on a silver flower centre piece with gilded arms and pendant chains, and was in the shape of a half globe. It stood directly in the centre of the table, and was composed of camelias, tuberoses, white carnations, white and red beanmardias, smilax, and several varieties of flowers. On one side of the table stood a large tart cake, surmounted by a shield and two flags, inscribed with the date of the marriage and with the monograms of the wedded pair.

After the wedding there was a reception, which lasted from four till six o'clock.

R. W. Grand Camp of Knighthood of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 20.—The R. W. Grand Camps of the Order of Knighthood of the United States assembled to-day at the hall of the Knighthood in this city. To-night the R. W. Grand officers were all in attendance. The regular legislative business of the session was transacted, after which the Grand Camp elected and installed the following Grand officers: R. W. Grand Ruler J. Goff, of Cincinnati; R. W. Deputy Grand Ruler J. Thompson, of Columbus. R. W. Grand Secretary Brunecke, of Wooster; R. W. Grand Treasurer Jacob Herring, of Columbus; R. W. Grand Prelate David Swisher, of Newark; R. W. Grand Marshal L. L. Cantwell, of Coshocton. W. Grand Herald Conrad Roach, of Columbus; W. Grand Ward F. Rauschkalf, of Columbus; W. Grand Guard J. H. Travis, of Newark. The next meeting of the Order will be held at Wooster, O., on the third Tuesday in October, 1875.

Capital Removal Convention in Louisville—Only Twenty-seven Delegates Present.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 20.—Some twenty-seven delegates, representing Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, to the capital removal convention, met in Public Library Hall this morning, and organized with Judge John Elliott, of Kentucky, as President. Various addresses were made by the delegates upon the subject in hand, and the convention afterward adjourned to meet in the parlors of the Galt House in the evening.

At the evening session resolutions were passed expressing the necessity of the removal of the National Capital to some point in the Mississippi valley, and calling upon Congress to take action in that direction. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress and a standing executive committee of twenty appointed. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Statistics of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 20.—The new rooms of the Manufacturers and Real Estate Exchange were formally opened tonight. Speeches were made by ex-Vice President Colfax, Hon. W. W. Curry, Secretary of State, Mayor Mitchell, T. D. Kingan, President of the Board of Trade, and others. The Secretary's report gives the following statistical information: Population in 1850, 8,091; in 1870, 48,244; in 1874, 100,000. Value of buildings erected in 1873, $5,000,000; in 1874, $6,850,000. Value of taxable property in 1842, $1,821,472; in 1870 $20,077,019; in 1874, $74,315,505. Real estate sales in 1874, $33,574,256, and for eight months in 1874, $13,000,000; number of churches, 70; public school buildings, 30.

Indictments by the Salt Lake Grand Jury—13,000 Polygamists in Utah.

SALT LAKE, October 20.—Eighteen indictments have been brought in by the Grand Jury. It is stated that the most of the murders committed in the Territory years ago are being investigated, but it is probable that most of the indictments found are for polygamy.

The News this evening computes the number of polygamists in the Territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women, and 9,000 children, and the cost and loss by punishment of all at two million dollars, and that the courts would have around them 3,000 crying women and 9,000 crying children.

Maryland Jockey Club Races.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—The annual fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club commenced to-day. The first race, a mile dash, all ages, was won by Harry Bassett, Gray Planet second, Lottie Moon third. Time 1:44½.

The second race, the Dixie stakes, for three year olds, was won by Vandalite, Madge second, Brigand third. Time 3:35½.

The third race, two mile heats, was won by Bannerette. Time 3:57½, 3:59½, and 3:47¼. Mate won the first heat, but was distanced in the third.

The hurdle race was won by Milestone, Daylight second, Moonstone third.

Fort St. Philip Canal.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—It has just transpired that the convention of steamboatmen which recently assembled in this city adopted a resolution strongly favoring the construction by the Government of the Fort St. Philip canal, with a sufficient depth of water for the passage of vessels drawing twenty-six feet, as the best and most feasible outlet of the Mississippi Valley to the sea.

The New U. S. Senator from Vermont.

MONTPELIER, VT., October 20.—The Legislature to-day elected George F. Edmunds as United States Senator from Vermont for six years from the 4th of March next.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FULL STOCK!

NEW SHAPES, NEW DECORATIONS, LOW PRICES.

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

China, Queensware and Glass

IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The only House in this City that decorates China and Queensware to order.

169 Smithfield Street,

H. J. FELBER & CO.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 20, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidi.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30:25	39	91	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30:10	66	36	W.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30:25	51	72	Calm.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30:22.
Mean Thermometer 52.
Highest Thermometer, 68.
Lowest Thermometer, 37.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
P

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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Clubs of five	1 15
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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾.

BISMARCK evidently finds it necessary to look to his laurels. He is reported to threaten resignation, if he is not sustained in his fight against Von Arnim.

BURGLARS in Nashua, New Hampshire, have an improved method of procedure. They compelled the cashier of a bank to go with them from his house to the bank, open the safe, which they robbed of $100,000.

EX-CHIEF WHITELY and others, formerly connected with the Secret Service, were placed on trial yesterday, for the part they are alleged to have taken in the safe burglary. The facts in the case will soon be brought to light.

NEW YORK is more fortunate in dealing with embezzlers of State moneys than Pennsylvania has been. Phelps, tried and convicted on this charge, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. He goes from an important and responsible office to an important and tolerably secure prison.

THE shooting of Cecil Buckland, by the Spaniards, is likely to give Marshal Serrano another opportunity to pay a considerable sum in the way of indemnity to the English Government. It is probable that this sum will be enforced promptly, as, if intelligence received is reliable, the murder was entirely an act of malice.

WE FORGETFULLY omitted to mention, at the time of donning our new suit of type, that the firm of Collins & McLeester, of Philadelphia, supplied it. We can refer to the clear-cut, beautiful face of the type to illustrate the remark that the firm above mentioned are worthy the patronage of any who desire the best and most modern styles of type.

JUDGE PETTIS, of Meadville, publishes a letter in the Meadville *Republican*, explaining the difficulties which attended the conference to nominate a candidate for Congress in the district composed of Crawford, Butler and Mercer. In our view Judge Pettis makes a clear and satisfactory explanation of his course in conceding the nomination to Mr. White, and fully accept his statement that it was done in the interest of the party at large in the District. The Judge is perfectly loyal to the nomination made, and pledges Mr. White the most earnest support. Would this wretched conferee system could be ended. Were Congressional Conventions held, comprising delegates from the entire District, there would be less delay, expense and trouble. But we are glad to know that Mr. White, in the District mentioned, is quite sure of success.

WHAT IT DOES.

It is very evident that the workingmen in the various parts of the State are not entirely blind to the situation of affairs. Joshua Hunt, an ironworker at Catasauqua, Lehigh county, this State, has addressed a letter to his fellow workingmen, so full of clear statements, and weighty truths, that we *excerpt* from it several paragraphs. It meets, candidly, the existing situation, when he says: "In the iron manufacture, which is the most important business of our State, there is great depression, and we cannot look for good times till it revives, for all other business interests depend upon it. It employs the miners by consuming ores and creating a demand for fuel, it freights our railroads, and makes a market for farm products. The workmen in our mines and mills and furnaces are the chief consumers of domestic goods, and it is because they are unemployed and unable to buy that our woolen and cotton factories have reduced time of work, cut down wages, and stopped production. This again reacts disastrously upon the coal trade, upon the railroads, the manufacturers of chemicals, and dye stuffs, and upon all other industries."

Turning to the causes of the depression, he makes it very clear, that the source of our troubles is in the English influence on prices. He also suggests, while he does not specifically mention, that the reduction of English prices represents a vigorous struggle to gain control of the American market, and illustrates the means by which it is hoped to do it. "Our chief trouble is that in England there has been such a great reduction in the wages of miners and of workmen in iron and other industries, and such an immense decline in the prices of English goods, that, during the past year we have had a constantly falling market, which has forced successive reductions of prices and wages here, and has made buyers hold off and wait until the bottom would be reached. I think that this point has been reached, and that demand will spring up, and our labor will be employed again with a gradual increase of wages if we can retain the duties upon foreign goods enacted by a Republican Congress for the protection of home industry."

He gives the figures to show, that the tariff of $6.30 per ton on pig iron $12.60 per ton on iron rails; $20 to $30 on bar iron; and $25.20 per ton on steel rails, is the only thing that enables our manufacturers, at the present, to give any employment to the working men, and then adds: "You can easily see that bad as our situation is it might be made worse. Repeal the duties and it would be hopeless. They are a strong dyke, a wall, which the Republican party has built up around the industries of the country to keep out the overwhelming flood of cheap foreign goods. While it stands we cannot be destroyed. The Democratic party has determined to break down this wall, and we are asked to help them by voting to put them in power. In their State Conventions of this year, as in past years, they have denounced protection and demanded a tariff for revenue only, or declared in favor of Free Trade. In Pennsylvania alone they are silent. They know that our mines have stopped, that our rolling mills have suspended, that furnaces are out of blast, that factories are idle, and that thousands of unemployed workingmen look forward to the coming winter with the fear of suffering for themselves and their families, and they know, too, that their party from Maine to Missouri have united to destroy the tariff which is our sole protection against utter ruin—yet they make no protest, they have no word to say in our defense—their platform is ominously silent on this most important subject."

We commend the pithy sentences that follow as worthy the most careful reading of every workingman. They represent clear, emphatic truths, and cannot be too earnestly considered: "I would say to the workingmen of Pennsylvania, the choice is placed before you of sustaining and voting for your friends or your foes. If you want to keep business unsettled and disturbed, and knock down prices and wages still lower, vote the Democratic ticket. If you want to still further depress and ruin home industry, vote the Democratic ticket. If you want to close our own work shops and enrich foreign manufacturers, vote the Democratic ticket. If you love Great Britain more than you do your own land and its people, vote the Democratic ticket. We have to pay the interest on the national debt and the expenses of the national Government, amounting to an immense sum of money annually, which must be raised in good part, as at present, by duties, or wholly by direct taxation. If, like the Maine Democrats, you object to having this money collected at the New York custom-house from duties on German broadcloth, English iron and steel, and French silks, and would prefer to have a United States tax levied on your house and lot or other property—vote the Democratic ticket."

DEMANDS OF THE HOUR.

Were the Democracy to present itself before us, and distinctly say, we purpose and desire to close one-half the furnaces, rolling mills, manufactories, and other places where our resources are put in manufactured shape, it would at once be said that this is an impudent and outrageous proposition, and it would be spurned with indignation. Yet this is exactly what they do say, only they clothe the statement in tortuous and misleading verbiage. In every State that we can think of, except Pennsylvania, they have declared for Free Trade. Here their Convention met in our city, with the smoke of our manufactories around them, and the hum of our industries and the clang of our manufactories sounding upon their ears, yet they deliberately avoided every expression that would serve to commit their party in this State to the policy on which our prosperity depends. Does any one think this to have been accidental? If not, what motive influenced them? Did they deem the question unimportant? It is evident they did not, for in other States, all around us, the utterances of the party were particularly distinct and forcible on that subject.

In meeting this problem, it will be noticed that there were two very strong reasons that would serve to impel the Democracy in this State to the course they pursued. If they said nothing, they would not be antagonistic to their party elsewhere in the country. Where a great national question is up, a political party ought not to divide on it. And then, if it said nothing, it could not be charged as having uttered a word against Protection. It was between two fires. It would not do to proclaim Free Trade in Pennsylvania; nor would it answer to oppose the teachings of its party elsewhere. What then? Simply this,—say nothing. But these facts serve to show that silence was not accidental; nor did grow out of the belief that the subject is of slight importance. We affirm it, and challenge authoritative denial,—that the Democracy of this State deliberately avoided all mention of the Tariff issue, because they are in sympathy with the Free Trade sentiments of their party elsewhere, and were afraid to utter their views here. Also that they are in sympathy with a general agreement of their party to favor Free Trade legislation in Congress.

And why this sudden interest in Free Trade? There is, in New York, an offshoot of the British Free Trade League, an institution that has been accredited with spending considerable sums of money to influence Congressional legislation on this subject. That this organization is particularly alive to the importance of Free Trade legislation is proven by a series of indisputable facts. In all the negotiations attending the Washington Treaty, the question of a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada was artfully held in view. Whatever else was yielded, that was never overlooked. It did not, at the moment, seem to be invested with large importance, and was less critically considered by our Representatives than it would have been had its full scope been understood. For fourteen years efforts had been made to secure Free Trade, through the legitimate channel, the House of Representatives. It had failed, and it was thus arranged to bring forward this treaty late in the session of Congress, demand that it be sent in, and then force it through the Senate before it could be critically considered. That it was not a Canadian movement is proven by two facts. Canada has almost unanimously declared she does not want it,—and England presses it. Furthermore, it involves, once granted, absolute Free Trade with the world,—as all the Governments having the favored clause, in their treaty with us, could claim all the advantages we would accord to Canada. But the Treaty has been so received, by Republican Senators in Congress, and the Republican press, that its defeat is a foregone conclusion. What then?

Their only hope is in the House of Representatives. While they will do their best to improve the strength of their friends in the United States Senate, their ultimate hope is in the House. It is vastly to the interest of the Free Trade League to have the aid of the Democracy; and it was clearly to the interest of the Democracy to have the financial aid of the League. What more natural than that they should unite on the basis of mutual interest? We cannot, of course, be presumed to know the secret bargains between the Democracy and the League; but we do know something of the efforts of that organization to obtrude its views on the Republican party, and it is not strange or unlikely that it and the Democracy have joined hands. When all the utterances of the Democracy, even in Maine, are Free Trade, and even the Pennsylvania Democracy say nothing against it, is there not room for suspicion? We fully believe that such an alliance as we have described has been arranged.

This being the fact, the programme is as follows: First, to bring every possible influence to bear to pass the Reciprocity treaty next Winter. This failing, as it undoubtedly will, the hope is to carry a Democratic majority into the House of Representatives. On the 4th of March the new Congress can organize. It is then in the power of the House to stop all methods of raising revenue, unless the Senate agree in some of its pet measures. It can cut short appropriations of all kinds, allow White Leagueism to become rampant at the South, and in various ways embarrass the country, until it force its measures. And Pennsylvania is the battle ground where the heaviest of this battle is to be fought. We solemnly assure our readers that we have rarely been brought face to face with more important issues. And there is no course open but to put aside lethargy, and resolutely work till election day. General Negley and Colonel Bayne, in the districts of the two cities, Dr. Lawrence in the Washington and Beaver district, Harry White in the Twenty-fifth, J. G. White in Crawford district, and Republicans always should be elected.

[From the Cumberland News.]

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE, one of the best of that city's admirable journals, has donned a new dress of type, and while this addition to the paper's attractions was hardly necessary to make it more valued by its readers, still when a paper can be handsome and good at once it might as well be done.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY, a Civilized, Heathenism. By the author of "The Fight at Dame Europa's School." Published by Wm. F. Gill & Co., Boston.

This is a book written with singular power, and designed to show that nothing but a literal imitation of Christ—the following of him in his grief over ruined humanity, in his never faltering rebuking of worldliness, in his ceaseless prayers, and tears, and work for the salvation of the people, in his giving up of all but the actual necessaries of life—that nothing short of this is Christianity; hence the modern Christianity of ease is nothing but civilized Heathenism. The idea is developed in a conversation between an Infidel and a clergyman, and is not encumbered with dry theology, but goes directly to the heart of the subject. It is written with a remarkable power and felicity of expression, and is a rare volume, either as a literary production or an argument on Christian responsibility—although the author carries his idea to an unwarranted length,—and has something in it.

WEST LAWN AND THE RECTOR OF ST. MARKS, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

There are two stories in this book—love stories of the easy, graceful class that do to while away an idle hour. The first, West Lawn, is given in the form of a woman's diary, showing how she was wooed and won by a country disciple of Esculapius, who, however, had all the conventional excellencies necessary for the hero of a romance. The second story tells how a country Rector loved a fair parishioner, but the match was prevented for a time by an intriguing aunt, though it all winds up happily in the end. While there is much that is twaddle in both stories, they are pure in sentiment.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY FOR THE PEOPLE. By Willis Lord, D. D., LL. D., late President Wooster University. Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York.

This is a well written compendium of Theology—rather Calvinistic in its leanings, but generally fair in its treatment of all systems. It is very methodically arranged, is written in an elevated, charitable spirit, and is the product of a mind filled with knowledge of the subject. All technical terms are avoided, and the general reader who desires to get brief but comprehensive views of leading theological systems will find this book valuable.

TESTED; OR, HOPE'S FRUITION. A story of Woman's Constancy. By Celia E. Gardiner. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

A love story of the most approved order, full of foolish sentimentalizings, and replete with descriptions of social parties, "heart-history," *ad libitum* until the heroine, who is an angel without wings, is united to an Apollo of the most marvelous description.

SCEPTERS AND CROWNS. By the author of "The Wide, Wide World." Published by Robt. Carter & Bros., New York.

This is a pleasant story for children, showing the rewards that come from doing right. It is entirely free from the "gush" too often found in such volumes, and it tells the way of doing right in a style that is charmingly fresh and attractive for old as well as the young.

TAKE A PEEP. The Beckoning Series, Illustrated. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

A book filled with stories of Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas and New Years Picnics, Farm life and kindred topics that will delight the juvenile reader. They were originally published in the *Independent* and are collected in a book form

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

The publishers announce that "Every Saturday" has been merged into the Living Age, the change to take effect Nov. 1, 1874. This leaves the *Age* the only weekly publication of the character in the country, and will add to its strength. The *Age* has stood unrivalled in its field for thirty years, and has become an invaluable adjunct to the weekly literature of the well read man. Messrs. Littell & Gay, publishers, Boston, announce fresh attractions for the coming year. The *Age* is one of the most entertaining and instructive periodicals in the world, and seems to improve, rather than deteriorate, with age.

PERSONAL.

SKINNER keeps a hotel in Chicago. It is a good name to keep hotel with.

A LONDON DISPATCH says that Captain Mayne Reide, the novelist, is dangerously ill.

RICHELIEU'S tomb in the Sorbonne, Paris, was falling to pieces from decay and has been restored.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN, son and daughter, arrived in New York on Monday night, on their way up to St. Louis.

SENATOR MORTON, whose physical infirmities will not permit of his standing, is described as "the statesman who wears his pants out when he speaks."

DR. FREEDENTHAL, German Minister of Agriculture, is the first man of Jewish race who ever became a Cabinet Minister in that country. It was the last post surrendered.

MR. H. M. STANLEY has arrived at Zanzibar, and is now probably on his journey into the interior of Africa. The Sultan of Zanzibar has received Mr. Stanley and his companions in a friendly manner.

A COMPLETE edition of the poems and miscellanies of Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, is soon to appear in Paisley, Scotland, his birthplace. Wilson arrived in Philadelphia in 1794, and was buried in the old Swedes' church in 1813.

THE Rev. Adirondack Murray is not the only gentleman of his cloth in Massachusetts who has a hankering after horseflesh. At the recent fair in Great Barrington, Berkshire county, the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Otis, entered and drove a horse in one of the trotting matches, but did not succeed in winning the race.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

STEERAGE RATES from New York to Europe have been increased to twenty dollars.

THE Coast Wrecking Company's steamer "A. Winants" is reported lost, with all on board—fifteen persons.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the Conservatives of South Carolina are circulating a petition soliciting the Federal Government to resume military control of that State.

PHELPS, the New York State Treasury official, convicted on indictments charging him with embezzlement, larceny and forgery, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years.

THE estimated liabilities of Morgan Sons, of San Francisco, are over $350,000. It is also stated that the Grangers of California and Oregon are not sufferers by the failure, although ugly reports to the contrary.

THE navigable water routes of Russia attain a total length of 34,770 kilometres. Navigation is practicable only 239 days in a year on an average. In the North, communication are possible only 6 1-2 months, and in the South (on a average) 9 months.

THE Southegan National Bank, of Milford, N. H., was robbed last Monday night by masked men of about $100,000 in currency and bonds. The robbers previously visited the residence of the cashier, and compelled him to accompany them to the bank and open the safe.

IN Memphis, on Tuesday morning, a fire caused by a defective flue, broke out in a saloon, destroying an entire block. The principal sufferers were: Matt. Monrahan, boat store; Elliott & Miller, steamboat agents and commission merchants. Several saloons and boat stores were also destroyed. Loss $75,000.

J. W. HALEY, a cattle trader, of Texas, is represented to have recently obtained $10,000 from Rogers, Powers & Co., of St. Louis, on the representation that he owned a large drove of cattle. He obtained $5,000 from Barse & Snyder, and various sums from other firms, after which he sold his cattle for $40,000, and absconded, and has not since been heard of.

A BAD MAN in Troy dropped a nickel, which had been heated for the purpose, into the extended palm of an organ grinder the other day, and forthwith there stole out on the air certain soft Italian accents as melodious as the tunes of an Æolian harp. Never before did the people of Troy have a just appreciation of the beauty of that language, and now they are all going to study Italian, so they can swear with grace and fluency.

IT IS related of a Wilmington delegation which visited Mr. Lincoln during the war, that the spokesman, a very tall gentleman, who made a capital run for Congress a few years ago, repeatedly called the President's attention to the fact that he was from the northern end of the State. Lincoln listened patiently, and calmly submitted to a dozen iterations of the statement of locality. When the speaker was through, however, he quietly and closely scanned the herculean form which towered above his own, then, as if overpowered by its proportions, but with a quaint expression in his eye, remarked to its owner: "If you are from the northern end of Delaware aren't you afraid the State will tilt up while you are away?"

A QUARTER-INCH rod of the best steel will sustain 9,000 pounds before breaking; soft steel, 7,000 pounds; iron wire, 6,000; iron, 4,000; inferior bar iron, 2,000; cast iron, 1,000 to 3,000; copper wire, 3,000; silver, 2,000; gold, 2,500; tin, 3,000; cast zinc, 160; cast lead, 50; milled lead, 200. Of wood, box and locust the same size will hold 1,200 pounds; toughest ash, 1,000; elm, 800; beech, cedar, white oak, pitch pine, 600; chestnut and maple, 650; poplar, 400. Wood which will bear a heavy weight for a minute or two will break with two-thirds the force acting a long time. A rod of iron is about ten times as strong as hemp chord. A rope an inch in diameter will bear about two and a half tons; but in practice it is not safe to subject it to a strain of more than about one ton. Half an inch in diameter the strength will be one-quarter as much; a quarter of an inch, one-sixtenth as much; and so on.

Glove-Making in France.

In France not less than 72,000 women are employed in the glove trade in the department of the Loire alone. In the Grenoble factory there are 1,200 who cut the gloves, making on an average four hundred and fifty dozen a year. A single house at Chaumont (Haute Marne) employs 2,051 stitchers. There are three separate kinds of work in glove-making—cutting, stitching and finishing. Men usually do the cutting; but lately they have employed at the Grenoble manufactories four hundred or five hundred women, who place the leather upon the iron hand, cut it with the aid of a *balancier* and prepare it for sewing. The stitchers are paid for one dozen single-buttoned ladies' gloves four francs fifty centimes (90 cents), and for two-buttoned gloves four francs seventy-five centimes (95 cents). The mistress deducts fifty centimes, and the workwoman is obliged to furnish the silk, at a cost of about forty centimes; three francs thirty centimes (66 cents) remain for one dozen pairs, or thirty centimes (6 cents) a pair. A good worker can make at most four pairs a day, but the majority of women do not make more than two and a half.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

A BUTTER-MAKER WITHOUT COWS.

An old lady who lived on a little place in the country, not many thousand miles from Newburgh, was noticed for her many eccentricities. She was worth quite a little sum, but was exceedingly penurious. Curious stories were told of the way she turned, sometimes, an honest penny. Among the other peculiarities, she was known to make and sell a considerable quantity of butter when not a cow did she own or keep. The thing was not enveloped in a mystery; as at first might be imagined. For—although we don't say she milked her neighbors' cows—we do know that some one or two cows of some one or other of the farmers near by were found "dry" in the morning. One owner of a nice lot of milkers was much exercised over his loss, and, pondering on the thing, he remembered that sometimes one, again two, of the cows in the outside stalls nearest the door of his stable, were always the ones who thus failed to give the desired quantity of the fluid. A thought possessed him. Among his cows was a handsome young heifer. She was a very fine animal and gave the best of milk; but she was ugly; she was vicious; bad. Not one, not even the members of his family, could go near her. No one but himself. They usually put that cow in the far stall way in, behind the others. But he wouldn't do so this night, he would put her on the outside near the door. As he did this he said, "boys, we'll see if that cow is milked in the morning." The boys took the hint and joined in the chuckle of the old man. Well, to make a short yarn long, the next morning the old lady appeared with her arm in a sling. It was badly bruised, like wise her shoulder. She didn't use it again for months. She told how she had fallen down stairs, how narrowly she had escaped a broken neck the evening before. But the farmer tells that his heifer did it. Suffice it, his cows don't go "dry" any more, and haven't since. Neither was the heifer milked.

WASHING.

Muslin dresses, even of the most delicate colors, can be cleaned in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour without losing their color. Melt half a pound of soap in a gallon of water, empty it into a washing-tub; place near two other large tubs of clean water, and stir into one a quart of bran. Put the muslin in the soap, turn it over and knead it a few minutes; squeeze it out well, but do not wring it. Next get your rinse it about quickly in the bran for a couple of minutes. Rinse again well for a couple of minutes in clean water. Squeeze out dry and hang it between two lines. A clear, dry day should be chosen to wash muslin dresses. Half a dozen may be done this way in half an hour. The rinse may be prepared in the same way as the rinses for woolen fabrics. A colored pattern on a white ground must not be blued. The bran may here be dispensed with. When the dress is dry make the starch; for a colored muslin white starch, and unboiled, but made with boiling water, is best for muslin dresses. Stir the starch with the end of a wax candle; dip the dress; hang it again to dry. When dry rinse it quickly and thoroughly in clear water; hang it to dry again; sprinkle and roll it up; afterward iron it with very hot irons. Hot irons keep the starch stiff. This rinsing after starching is called clear-starching; none of the stiffness, but much of the unsightliness of the starch is removed in this way. The advantage of thus cleansing dresses instead of washing them is, first, if colored, the process is so rapid that there is not time for the colors to run; secondly, the fabric is not rubbed, and therefore not strained and worn out; thirdly, the process saves nearly all labor, and is so quickly done that any lady may manage it for herself in the absence of a laundry-maid or a lady's maid. —*Household Guide.*

PLAIN DIET.

This is what children ought on every account to be accustomed to from the first; it is vastly more for their present health and comfort than little nice things, with which fond parents are so often apt to vitiate their appetites, and it will save them a great deal of mortification in after life. If you make it a point to give them the best of everything; to pamper them with rich cakes, sweetmeats and sugar plums; if you allow them to say with a scowl, "I don't like this or that," "I can't eat that," and then go away and make them a little toast, or kill a chicken for their dainty palates—depend upon it you are doing a great injury, not only on the score of destoying a full muscle and rosy cheek, but of forming one of the most inconvenient habits that they can carry along with them in after life. When they come to leave you they will not half the time find anything they can eat—and thus you will prepare them to go chafing and grumbling through life, the veriest slaves almost in the world.

Mothers, listen and be warned in time, for the time will come when you will repent; seeing your sons and daughters make their homes miserable by complaint, and raising their children up in the same way.

ADVICE TO A BEGINNER.

One young man says he has a market for early potatoes and for choice tomatoes. I will venture to advise him to try one acre; plow in March and furrow three and a half feet apart; plant two rows of potatoes, skip one row, plant four rows and skip one, and so on until he gets through. Then in the vacant rows make the hills six or eight feet apart; in which work a with a spade four or five shovelfuls of manure. Early in May, dig these hills over again, and set out good strong tomato vines. When the potatoes are ripe, dig from the tomatoes first, and be careful to level the earth: keep the land loose and clear from weeds. Another asks how many tomatoes can I raise from one vine. My answer is that I do not know, and if I did I would not publish it, as it would not be credited by any one who had not tried it; but if you wish to know how many can be raised, dig in plenty of manure in a hill four feet across, and keep the vines mellow and clean around the vines until October.—*James P. Swain, in Country Gentleman.*

WET BOOTS.

A friend writes from Europe: What an amount of discomfort wet boots entail, to be sure; and how well we all recall the fretful efforts we have now and then made to draw on a pair of hard baked ones which were put by the fire over night to dry. Damp and adhesive within, they are without stiff and unyielding as horn. Once on, they are a sort of modern stocks, destructive of all comfort, and entirely demoralizing to the body. The seeming simple device will rob the cold, wet barnyard of a slushy Winter or Spring evening of half its promise of discomfort for the next morning.

When the boots are taken off, fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and will rapidly absorb last vestige of the fugitive wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills up the boot with a tightly-fitting last, keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning, shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night, draw on the boots, and go happily about the day's work.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

KEEPING PEARS AND APPLES.

The apples and pears should be placed in glazed earthen vessels, each containing a gallon, and surrounding each fruit with paper. These vessels being perfect cylinders, about a foot each in height, stand very conveniently upon each other, and present the means of preserving a large quantity of fruit in a very small room, and if the spaces between the top of one vessel and the base of another be filled with a cement, composed of two parts of the curd of skimmed milk, and of lime, by which the air will be excluded, the later kinds of apples and pears will be preserved with little change in their appearance, and without any danger of decay, from October till February and March. A dry and cold situation, in which there is little change of temperature, is the best for the vessels; but the merits of the pears are greatly increased by being taken from the vessels about ten days before they are waifted for use, and kept in a warm room, for warmth at this, as at other periods, accelerates the maturity of the pear.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Hygienic Power of the Sun.

Sleepless people—and there are many in America—should court the sun. The very worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best is sunshine. Therefore it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours of the day in sunshine, and as few as possible in the shade. Many women are martyrs, and you do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their houses and hearts, they wear veils, they carry parasols, they do all that is possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence which is intended to give them strength, and beauty and cheerfulness. Is it not time to change all this, and so get roses and color in our pale cheeks, strength in our weak backs, and courage in our timed souls? The women of America are pale and delicate; they may be blooming and strong, and the sunlight will be a potent influence in this transformation.

Irish Agricultural Statistics.

According to the report of the Registrar-General, in the space allotted to General Abstracts of Agricultural Statistics, it appears that of the 20,325,603 acres which comprise the area of Ireland, there are 5,257,859 acres under crops. There are 10,472,161 acres of grass land, 12,187 acres of fallow, and of wooded land 322,885 acres. The space covered by bogs and waste lands is 4,250,621 acres. In the live-stock department we find that there are 525,770 horses; cattle, meaning bullocks and cows, 4,118,113; sheep, 4,427,613; and pigs, 1,096,494. The total value of live stock is estimated at $186,129,435. A curious thing in this report is the statement in relation to the loss from the prevalence of weeds. This loss, the Registrar-General says, foots up the large sum of $15,000,000 annually. All agricultural products have decreased in quantity during the past year.

THE MARRIAGE NOTICE.

An Interesting Question Those Contemplating Matri ny.

A correspondent puts the following query to the editors of the New York *Evening Post:*

In the body of a marriage notice, should the name of the man or of the woman have precedence? I hold that where the conjunction "and" is used the man's name should be first; that is, John Smith and Mary Jones. But if the preposition, "to" be employed, the man's name comes last; that is, Mary Jones to John Smith. I base this latter form on the meaning of the word "marriage." A man marries a woman but a woman is married to a man. Furthermore, our marriage service says: "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" A.

ANSWER.

"To MARRY" is a verb whose loose and irregular use is proverbial. In its transitive sense it is ordinarily applied to the act of the clergyman or magistrate who solemnizes the union of a man and woman in wedlock, or to the parent or guardian who brings about or sanctions it. If the word "married" which usually stands at the head of the list of weddings in a newspaper, be taken in its transitive sense, the weight of authority seems to favor the precedence of the woman's name in the body of the notice. In connection with the whole subject embraced in A.'s letter, we quote the following paragraph from Mr. Richard White's "Words and their Uses:" "I have no hesitation in saying that all of these forms (*John Smith to, and, and with Mary Jones*) are incorrect. * * * The woman is married to the man. It is her name that is lost in his, not his in hers; she becomes a member of his family, not he of hers, it is a life that is merged, or supposed to be merged, in his, not his in hers; she follows his fortunes, and takes his station, not he hers. * * So long, at least, as man is the larger, the stronger, the most individually important, so long as woman generally lives in her husband's house and bears his name—it is the woman who is married to the man. *Nubo; viro trador:* to be married to a man. For it is in the woman's part only." (Lilly's Grammar.)—In speaking of the ceremony it is proper to say that he married her (*duxit in matrimonio*), and not that she married him, but that she was married to him; and the proper form of the announcement is: Married, Mary Jones to John Smith. The etymology of the word agrees entirely with the conditions of the act which it expresses. To marry is to give or to be given, to a husband, *mari.*" The spirit of the English common law, and the conventional usages of society, both bear out Mr. White's conclusions on this matter.

A LULLABY.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

Rockaby, lullaby, bees in the clover!—
Creeping so drowsily, crying so low—
Rockaby, lullaby, little rover!
Down into wonderland—
Down to the under-land—
Down to sleep.

Down into wonderland go!

Rockaby, lullaby, rain on the clover!
Tears on the eyelids that waver and weep;
Rockaby, lullaby—bending it over
Down on the mother-world,
Down on the other world!
Sleep, oh sleep!

Down on the mother-world sleep!

Rockaby, lullaby, dew on the clover!
Dew on the eyes that will sparkle at dawn!
Rockaby, lullaby, gear little rover!
Into the stilly world—
Into the lily-world!
Gone, oh gone!

Into the lily-world, gone!
—*St. Nicholas for November.*

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
Twenty-second District.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty-third District.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE.
Forty-second District.
HUGH McNEIL, Allegheny.
Forty-fourth District.
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
Forty-fifth District.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
First District.
HENRY M. LONG.
W. H. GRAHAM.
HENRY GERWIG.
Second District.
CHARES JEREMY.
JAMES ONSLOW.
Third District.
THOMAS ROWSWELL.
Fourth District.
D. B. MORRISON.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT.
S. P. McCORD.
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District.
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
H. K. Sample.
Sixth District.
A. B. YOUNG.
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT.
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JOHN McQUAIDE, Elna.
COMMISSIONER.
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, John Caha, G. Dravo-bee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHINSON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
And Machinists' Supplies of Every Description.
Removed from 28 Wood street, to
112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

FURNACES, RANGES
Mantles,
GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street.

CRAIG BROTHERS.
Brass Founders
AND
STEAM FITTERS
HEAT BY STEAM
Public and Private Buildings.
Office: 129 Second Avenue.
Sure Preventive to the Freezing of Water Pipes and Accidents of Similar Nature to Water Closets.

We beg leave to offer to the public our
Patent Automatic Water Closet,
which is Anti-freezing and Inodorous. It is the most durable Closet in the market, for the following reasons: It will not freeze. It is strictly self-acting. It does not cause any re-acting and bursting of pipes. It is free from all obnoxious odors, and therefore will improve the sanitary condition of our cities. It has no valves to get out of repair and leak.
With our valuable improvement obnoxious exposals in yards are dispensed with, as direct communication is made with the sewer pipe.
The public are invited to call at our salesroom, and examine the valuable improvement in operation, where its [illegible] advantages can be seen at a glance, or send [illegible]cular containing full particulars.
JAME[illegible]DERSON & CO.,
No. 53 East Diamond Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

PEARL ASH.—10 CASKS FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
IN
NEW AND DESIRABLE
Dress Goods,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES
TO THE
FINEST IMPORTED FABRICS.
At 12½c, 18¾c and 25c, Decided Bargains in New Dress Goods.
At 50c, All-Wool Black Cashmeres, a decided bargain.
At 50c and 60c, All-Wool French Merinos, full width, good colors.
Special Bargains in Fine Black
MOHAIR ALPACAS
ALL QUALITIES.
New Tycoon Repps.
New Delaines.
New Bright Colored Plaids.
THE LOWEST PRICES IN
Best Black Cashmeres,
French Merinos and Cashmeres, all colors.
Satteens, Serges, and Twills.
Camel's Hair Cloths.
Empress and Tamese Cloths,
Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Mohair and Brilliantine Suit Cloths,
Mourning Dress Goods, every description.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
LADIES' SUITS,
SHAWLS, SACQUES,
JACKETS, &c., &c.
Special attention is requested to our assortment of Ladies' Made Up Suits, which is now very full and complete, embracing all the latest styles and desirable materials, made in the best manner.
New Cloth and Cashmere Jackets.
New Cloaks and Sacques.
New Embroidered Polonaises.
New Shawls, all kinds.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
OPENING
OF
SEAL SKIN GOODS
ON
THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 15th AND 16th.
We will open at our
Retail Stores,
A choice assortment of
LADIES' SEAL SKIN
CLOAKS,
MUFFS,
BOAS,
And CAPS,
MEN'S
Turbans, Gloves & Gauntlets,
Which will be offered at Extremely Low Prices.
We also have to offer a large line of
Ladies' Cloaks,
Comprising all the LATEST FASHIONS in style of cut and trimming, in Beaver and Diagonal and Basket Cloth and Cashmere.
Embroidered Polonaise.
Polonaise and Sacque Patterns.
Tabalier and Cuirasse Jackets.
☞To an inspection of

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Kohne,
John O. MacConnell, Solicitor.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
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JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
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Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
PAY INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special rates for long dating to interest mad. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. M. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Avices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 21, 1874.

The sanuectivity heretofore noticed continues at the banks,—the paper offered indicating increased business activity. We occasionally meet with manufacturers and others so report a depressed condition of the mark, so far as their particular experience is concerned. It seems to be quite certain thatturrent collections are not being so easil made as they were in July, and that intch matters there are indications of kdness. But that the general volumof business is increasing is shown by veral facts. In addition to those mcioned we observe that the same evidences of improvement are foun in other cities. The Chicago *ster-Ocean* says of that city, "The ominent features of the local money maet this week have been the continued andance and the low rates of interest fononey, and the large amount of bank clearg. The latter is regarded as a very flatteng indication of the general activity of ble. This week the aggregate was nearl $27,000,000, which is not only larger tha the corresponding week last year, but rger than any previous week this year, il larger than the corresponding week of 2. It now seems probable that the clearin for October will be larger than in any preous October, thus showing that trade is m active now than ever before at this sean of the year." The New York *Tribune* intions a probable cause of depression inertain localities, and for a brief time. It ss "the general trade of the city has been onparatively light and a declining pricesor most kinds of merchandise the meretile failures during the week having h a depressing effect upon business."

Bank ofPittsburgh stock was sold last evening t A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock les room, 106 Smithfield street, for $88.

The Pladelphia *Ledger* gives the following as to e coal trade for the past week:

The tot of anthracite marketed for the week endg on the 10th instant amounted to 481,08 tons, and for the corresponding week of last year, 587 tons, gainst 15,791,291 tons to corresponding me last year, being a decrease of 1,225,704 ns. The bituminous tonnage for the week 74,224 tons, and for the year 2,605,598 ns, against 2,539,940 tons to same time last ear, giving a total of all kinds for the wk of 555,307 tons, and for the year of 1071,185 tons, against 18,271,231 tons to thame time last year, being a decreace of 160,042 tons. At Port Richmond for the wk ending the 17th inst., the receipts of oal were 72,000 tons, the shipments 5880 tons, leaving 92,000 tons on hand. The coal andolume of the Pennsylvania ailroad last week was 89,959 tons, and forthiyear, 2,420,078. Of anthracite and bituminos there were 2,035,919 tons, and of coke 384,59 tons. This includes the tonnage of eal both east and west. Vessels during te past week havebeen in fair supply, witf freights unchanged. We quote $1.35 to rovidence, $1.60 to Boston, and 95 cents to New York, for coal. The supply of the past week was something larger, but the conction of the market was unchanged, with theexception of a slightly increased demandfor the smaller sizes. The supply of cars i the Schuylkill region was a little short of he demand, but that is a standing complaix. At all times, at all seasons, some one would like more cars than are at the mount at hand. It is understood that the programme made at he beginning of the year or the control of the coal trade, that of mnthly advancing the prices, will be carried out for the month of November.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the interest filling due on the 1st of November be paid with rebate on and after thisdate till the 25th instant, from which time it will be paid without rebate.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 86 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices bytelegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	110¾	11[illegible]
U. S. 6's, 5 1-6 1-6—coupons	118¼	11[illegible]
5's—1867	113	113
" 1865	116	116
" 1865, new	116¾	116¾
" 1864	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons	117¾	117¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	114	117¾
New 5 per cents	111	111¾
10-40's—coupons	112	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100¾	101¾
Erie	29¾	29¾
L. C.	90	91
R. R. & A.		
C. C. & I. C.	16¾	16¾
St. Paul	33	33¼
Do. Pref	49	49¾
Michigan Southern	79	79¾
Do. Central	73¾	73¾
North Western—Common	37¾	37¾
Do. Pref	53	53
Rock Island	98¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Toledo & Wabash	31¾	32¾
Harlem	127¾	128
Chicago & Alton	98	97¾
Adams Express	100¼	100¼
American Express	61	61¼
U. S. Express	66	67¼
W., Fargo & Co., Express	79	79
Quicksilver	31¾	
Fort Wayne	92	92
Merchants Union Express	18	18
Hannibal & St. Joseph	29	24
A. & P. Pref		12
Panama		125
Iron Mountain		15
Terre Haute		15
Penna Central	54¾	
" scrip	104	
Reading	54	
United Cos. of N. J	128	
Oil Creek	7¾	8
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Central Transportation	42½	
Empire do	55¾	60
A. V. R. R. 7-30	89¾	90

NEW YORK, October 20, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $29,000, and the customs receipts $291,000. The produce exports for the week were $5,552,953; total exports since January 1st, $235,651,962. Money advanced to 4 per cent. Mercantile paper is unchanged. Sterling was strong at 483@483¼ for sixty days and 488½@489 for sight. Gold ranged 110@110¾, and closed at 110¾. The borrowing rates ranged 4 to 7 per cent. par annum, and 1-32 per day. The clearances were $24,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. Governments were firm, with small sales. The syndicate completed its November settlement with the Government by turning in $15,000,000 called bonds and coupons. Stocks were heavy; in early dealings declined ¼@1¾, Wabash leading the fall. After the first board the market became steadier, with a slight improvement in the whole list. Near the close prices declined ½@2 per cent. from the highest prices of the day and the market closed unsettled and weak. The decline was most marked in Wabash. The sales of the day aggregated 170,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 18,000 Erie, 57,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Northwestern, 23,000 Wabash, 7,000 Ohios, and 8,000 C. C. & I. C.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118½; 5-20 of '62, 113; do of '64, 113; do '65, 117; do '65, new, 116¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 112¾; currency 6s, 118½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6ses, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 68; do new, 67; Virginia new, 33; do old, 33; North Carolina, old, 21½; do new, 12½.

Stocks.—Canton, 45; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 30; Adams Express, 100; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 79½; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 29¾; do. preferred, 50; Harlem, 128; do. preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 87½; Northwestern common, 37½; do. preferred, 53; Rock Island, 97¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 32¾; do. preferred, 69; Toledo & Wabash, 29¾; do. preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 27¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 62¾; Hudson & Harlem, 128; Lake Shore, 79¾; Panama, 98½; Illinois Central, 91; Union Pacific, 34; Central Pacific, 92½; Union, 88½; Hartford & Erie, ¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, October 20.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £47,000. Consols opened 92¾@92¾, account 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of '65, 105¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 104¾; Erie, 19¾; New York Central (ex. interest), 95; Erie, 27; do. preferred, 45.

PARIS, October 20.—Rentes, 61f. 90c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1874.

The markets continue fairly active, we are reported steady consumptive demand for the leading staples, and notwithstanding orders are mostly small, there is a very fair business in the aggregate. It is worthy of notice that the receipts of general merchandise from the west are steadily increasing; the business of the Fort Wayne Road is heavier at this point than it has been at any time since the panic; there were three hundred cars of freight reported at the outer depot to-day, waiting for room to come forward, which is something unusual, and answers fully the query in question. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh, as well as the Pan-handle Roads, are also doing a good business, and the indications just now are that they will have all they can do during balance of the year.

APPLES—The market is well supplied and prices are unchanged; $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60@65 ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; mediums, $2@2.25; navies, $2.50@3 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market continues fairly active, but the supply is fully equal to present requirements, and prices remain unchanged; prime to choice roll, 33@35.

CHEESE—The market is firm with a steady demand, and the recent advance is fully sustained; Ohio Factory, 16@16½; New York do, 17@17½.

CRANBERRIES—Selling from $10@15 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CURRANTS—Coming in freely and prices are weak and lower; 8@8½ ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is fairly supplied and prices are weak but unchanged; 22 to 23 cents for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and prices are weak but without change. Superfine, spring wheat flours, $6@6.25 for Wisconsins; and $6.50@6.75 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6@6.50; white ditto, $6.75@7.25. Rye Flour, $5@5.50.

GROCERIES—Trade in the leading grocery staples, so far at least as our market is concerned, continues dull, and there is not much prospect at this writing that there will be any immediate change for the better, though matters may move forward in better condition, it is more saleable and the market is steadier; prices are ranging from 60 to 61 cents ₱ bushel, as to quality and condition. Cold Ear is very dull, and it is difficult to quote, as there is very little demand for it. Oil Meal and Shelled is also quiet and drooping, notwithstanding it is in light stock; quotable at 85@86—sale one car at 84. Rye is quoted at 90@1.00—sale two cars, from first hands, at 91. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged. Penna and Ohio red, $1.12@1.15; and amber white, $1.18@1.20. Chicago Tribune says, "What is Chicago is fearfully low—for the farmer. It would not seem very bad to quote it at 85 cents, if that were the price on the docks. But the farmer has no means not more than 50c in Nebraska, and as low as 42c for No. 2 in Lincoln in that state. The farmers there who are obliged to sell at that price to keep the Sheriff away, find that the product of a 10-acre patch only removes a few inches farther from their doors. The bears, who have been so busy working in the interest of the widow and orphan, will undoubtedly take advantage from this fact, even if they do not find any outside help in it. And the new head crop is almost the sole dependence of the Nebraska farmers this year."

HONEY—Clover, in boxes, 25.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand for baled, and the large supply, with the steadily accumulating, the market continues dull, although prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from $17 to $20, according to quality.

ONIONS—Selling at $3@4 ₱ bbl.

OILS—No. 1 winter strained Lard Oil, $1.12@1.15. Linseed, 83@85 and steady. Coal Oil is quotable at 16@16½ by the carload, and 16@2c additional for smaller lots.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely, and the market is easier, but prices remain about as last quoted—90@95 by the car load, on track. Sweets dull and lower; $3@4 ₱ bbl. Available figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a steady demand, it is fully up to what it usually is at this particular time, while as regards prices, there has been no important changes within the past day or two, although the tendency is downward.

POULTRY—Live chickens are coming in more freely, but prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from 50@65c ₱ pair, by the coop, according to size.

SEEDS—There is not enough doing in any kind of seed to establish quotations.

TALLOW—Country, 7@7½; city, 8@8½.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 2 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water mark in ft. in.	Change in 24 hours ft. in.	Dir'n of Wind.	Weather.
*Brownsville, Pa.	1	—1	NW	Fair.
Brunswick, Mo.	6	—1	E.	Hy Rain.
Cairo, Ill.	19	—3	SE.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	4	—3	SW	Fair.
*Confluence	3		Calm	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	4		S	Fair.
Evansville, Ind.	5		SW	Fair.
*Freeport, Pa.	3	—4	SW	Fair.
Jefferson City	2		NE	Clear.
Kansas City	3	11	S	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	7	11	S	Fair.
*Leavenworth, Ks	8		S	Fair.
Lexington, Mo.	2		SW	Lt Rain.
Louisville, Ky.	5	—2	S	Fair.
Marietta	4	—1	W	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	4		SW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	4	—2	S	Fair.
Oil City, Pa.	5		W	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	2	11	SE	Cloudy.
Paducah, Ky.	4	—1	SW	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	—1	SW	Fair.
Pittsmouth, Neb.	2		SE	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	11		SE	Clear.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1		SE	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	3	—2	SE	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	3	10	N	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	7		NW	Fair.
Quakton	7		N	Cloudy.
Dubuque	5	—2	NE	Clear.
Morgantown	6	—1	W	Fair.
Helena	10		SE	Clear.
LeClaire	3	—2	N	Clear.
La'rosse	3	8	NE	Thr'ng.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was about 20 inches and falling. Weather mild and pleasant; prospects of a rise, we regret to state, continue discouraging.

The case of the owners of the L. C. McCormick, charged with a violation of the steamboat law, in carrying more passengers than she was allowed by her license, was on trial yesterday. A verdict of guilty was rendered on two charges and the defendants fined seven hundred dollars.

The case of A. D. Reno, charged with piloting without a license, which has been pending for two years, came up yesterday, and defendant found guilty. Sentence deferred.

The grand jury found five true bills against Com. W. J. Kountz, on Monday, for libel. The charges were made by Capts. W. S. Evans, D. S. Hill, Gilmore, S. B. Coulson and Messrs. Martin Coulson and John B. Dallas. The libel complained of was an article which originally appeared in Washington City paper and afterwards copied into the Allegheny *Herald*, reflecting very seriously on the character of the complainants, which, it is said, was written by or at the instigation of Com. Kountz. In addition to those suits of libel we understand that Capt. W. S. Evans contemplates bringing a civil action against the Commodore.

—Capt. Jack Baker, of this city and Benton, has purchased at Helena, Montana, forty thousand pounds of supplies and tobacco for the Agency. Fourteen tons, ordered for duty across the border. The headquarters of the police—numbering 150 men—under command of Major McCloud—are to be established on Belly River, about 240 miles north of Benton, from which point all supplies are to be furnished. Messrs. Baker & Co. have the supply and freighting contracts this year.....The wife of Pilot Oscar B. Jolliffe died in Cincinnati, on Thursday morning, after a brief illness.—*St. Louis Dem.*

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: From "Occasional" we learn that the suit of Richard Hanson, a river man of Nashville, against Capt. John A. Davis, secretary and Col. Anderson of the First Ward, is for defamation of character in charging him is one of the largest owners in the B. H. Cooke, Sappington, Hanson and Eddyville, and for the "push" and financial success he has been dubbed "Old Business by Economy." Both being worthy gentlemen, we hope they will adjust their misunderstanding satisfactorily and be friends again.

—The Vicksburg *Herald* gets from engineer Perkins, of the U. S. E. force, the following about the boat's fuel bill for the first six trips of the season: First trip, seventy-four cords; second trip, four cords; fourth trip, 86½; fifth trip, 68½; sixth trip, 68½. From these figures it will be seen that the Lee's average fuel bill has been a fraction over 69¾ per week thus far this season.

—Buz, in speaking of W. A. Peebles, who is a candidate for Nashville Harbor-master, salary $30 per year, says: He is now in the fifth year of his bankrupt in fortune, and needs the kindly assistance of his old friends, all of whom know his besetting sin, and that his faults are not hard; after all, that they lean towards Virtue's side.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of Prof. Whitney, the Chairman, has appointed G. W. Taylor, of the Steamboat Inspection Service, to be in addition to his present duties, to perform those required of a Secretary to the Commission, to make the necessary experiments to guard against the causes of steam boiler explosions.

—The Kittie Hegler was aground in the Arkansas River several months. Her trials and tribulations have cost Capt. Hegler nearly $10,000, exclusive of the bulk of her cargo on the present return trip, consisting chiefly of corn. Capt. Hegler again will have her refitted and enter the coming season with the hope of better luck next time.

—Capt. Wm. Dix, one of the general manipulator of the Upper Cumberland Mosquito Fleet, has gained his suit against the city of Nashville for $11,000 damages for falling in a hole on the wharf. Having married, we suppose, to more fully consummate his happiness, he will buy a lime kiln.

—The iron in the water routes of Russia attain a total length of 34,770 kilometres. Navigation is practicable only two hundred and thirty-nine days in a year on an average. On the Volga, communications are possible only six and one-half months, and in the Caspian on an average—nine months.

—Capt. Wm. Dix, once the general manipulator of the Upper Cumberland Mosquito Fleet, has gained his suit against the City of Nashville for eleven thousand dollars damages, for falling in a ditch one year ago.

—The Commonwealth and John A. Scudder, that left New Orleans for St. Louis, Thursday, each had two thousand five hundred sacks coffee. Besides the coffee above mentioned, the Scudder had fourteen hundred barrels sugars.

—Since the defeat of Lord Palmerston for wharfmaster at Nashville he has accepted a government situation of testing and sampling whiskies, which he considered the right man in the right place.

—The Upper Mississippi *Packet* low-down Yolis is in the hands of the United States Marshal at Dubuque to satisfy seamen's wages to the amount of $707.15, libeled last evening 15,400 bales; on shipboard 30,000 bales.

—The Katydid has entered the Ravenswood and Gallipolis trade, making daily trips.

—The Great Republic will be laid up at Cairo until there is an improvement in business.

—Capt. W. E. Byers will succeed C. H. Arthur & Co. in the agency business at Nashville.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis
ON FIRST WATER.
THE FINE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMER,
MESSENGER
J. M. VANDERGRIFT ..... Master.
JOHN C. FISHER ..... Clerk
Will leave as above on FIRST WATER.
She has fine landing and handy for freight agreements and will be the first boat out for the points named.
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

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DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
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FIRE BRICK.

Savage, Glade & Savage,
MOUNTAIN FIRE BRICK
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK and FURNACE LININGS.
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Pittsburgh Office, 3 Smithfield street, Monongahela House Building.

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Chas. M. MacGowan, Sole Agent
For Pittsburgh and the West,
POSTOFFICE BOX 1878,
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2,
96 1-2 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the "German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation" of Baldwin township, an association for the support of public worship, will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for a charter of incorporation on Saturday, October, 17th, 1874.

R. B. PETTY, Attorney.
No. 160 Fourth avenue.
se24:g26-TH

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny co. on Saturday, October 10th, D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for a charter for the "Central Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Allegheny," in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, a congregation formed for the worship of Almighty God according to the Confession of Faith and the Act and Testimony of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.

N. NELSON, 116 Fifth avenue,
Attorney for Petitioners.
Sept. 16, 1874. se17:g70-TH

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—LETTERS of Testamentary upon the Estate of JOHN ARTHUR, late of the 14th ward of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased have been issued to the undersigned Executors, by the Register of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are required to pay the same to the said Executors immediately, and all persons having claims against the same will present them to the proper form to the undersigned.

JENNIE P. ARTHURS, Executrix,
Of the 14th ward,
WM. B. CLARKE,
144 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, JR.,
Corner Lincoln and Allegheny avenues,
Allegheny City,
Executors.
Sept. 23, 1874. se24:g96-TH

SECOND NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREby given that an application for a charter to incorporate the SOUTH SIDE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, will be made to His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of this State, upon and after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the first notice. The objects of the Association are to accumulate funds from the payment of weekly dues by the members of said Association, and the loan of said funds to members of said Association to assist them in providing homes for themselves and their families, aiding them in their business, and for all other purposes lawful to such associations, as provided in Section 37, of Act entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations. Approved April 29th, 1874."

GEORGE N. MONRO,
Attorney for Applicants.
oc15:h89-TH

HARDWARE.

C. WHITMORE....T. H. LANE....CHAS. P. SEALE, M. H. WOLFF.....JOHN D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
SIGN OF THE ANVIL.
No. 50 Wood Street,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
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HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
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FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
Always on hand the celebrated brands of No. 1 Winter Wheat Flour,
GUIDING STAR, in Barrels and Sacks.
STAR LIGHT, in Barrels and Sacks.
WARKEWICK, in Barrels.
Also, the well-known brands of Baker's Flour—RED RIVER and SNOW DRIFT, at lowest market prices.
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Flour! Flour!
HANNA, WOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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112 SECOND AVENUE.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
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Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

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And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
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FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh18:tf

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
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185 LIBERTY STREET,
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FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 13 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

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Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. Knox & Son,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

MORRISON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in Hay, Grain and Produce,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN SHIPTON..... A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of Every Description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
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Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—85 Water street and 120 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St.....Chicago, 146 Lake St.
Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe6:m55

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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☞ GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.
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Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.
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Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
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Gen'l Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WAY, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agents, Pittsburgh. au22:196

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown and Belfast.
Cabin $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
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Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
For Tickets or further information, apply to JOHN J. MCCORMICK, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street; T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street; MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street. ap24:m99

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WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
Wrought Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

SODA ASH—50 CASKS REFINED; 50 casks Common do. For sale by
J. E. CANFIELD,
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CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
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A general Banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M.

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Corner of Penn and Collins avenues, East End.
Capital - $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.
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Allegheny National Bank,
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R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

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Wm. Anderson, Thomas Gilchand,
P. M. Gray, Hugh Richardson,
Isaac Rigby, William F. Dilt, Jr.,
H. Hunneshagen.
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Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
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And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
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Also, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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HOME NEWS.

Found Dead.

Last evening about seven o'clock a man by the name of William Blaney was found dead on the railroad track, near Spring Hill station, on the West Penn railroad. It is supposed that he was struck by a passing freight train, as his condition when found was sufficient to warrant such a conclusion. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will, in all probability, be held to-day.

Another Runaway in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, as the wife and son of Mr. L. Kreiling, of Allegheny, were driving up Federal street, near Montgomery avenue, the front axle of their buggy broke. They were both thrown out, but escaped with a few bruises. The horse then became frightened and ran off. At the corner of North avenue the buggy collided with a Pleasant Valley street car, badly damaging the car and injuring the buggy considerably. The horse was stopped before any further damage was done.

The Fire on Penn Avenue.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the saloon of Jacob Walters, at No. 646 Penn avenue. It originated under the stairway, and cut off escape for the members of the family. When the Fire Department arrived, ladders were placed to the second story windows and the family rescued by their aid. A little girl who slept in a room at the head of the stairway, barely escaped suffocation. The loss will amount to about $600. The house was owned by John Kearney, and was insured in the Continental of Philadelphia, for $800. The household goods and stock were insured for $1,000 in Allemania.

An Explosion Causing a Slight Fire.

Last evening about eight o'clock a house on the corner of Elm and Clark streets, was the scene of no little excitement. At the time above named one of the inmates took a lighted lamp and went into one of the upper rooms, when an explosion took place, which set fire to the building. The fire was extinguished by a few well-directed buckets of water, without calling out the department. Upon examination it was found that the gas in the room had escaped—the pipe being in some manner defective. The house was occupied by a family of Jews, who were thoroughly frightened, together with many of their neighbors.

Horse Thieves Around.

At an early hour yesterday morning some men broke open the stable of Mr. George Kiefer, on Carpenter alley, Allegheny, and stole a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Kiefer. As they were taking him away the horse became fractious, it being a spirited animal, and finally broke loose from the men and ran off. Officer Berberick soon after discovered the robbery and started in pursuit of the thieves. After considerable hunting he recovered the horse, but the thieves escaped. He is still on the lookout with good prospects of capturing them. It is the same party whom he chased on Friday night for trying to enter a house on Chestnut street.

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

Perry Woodward and Angelina Gardner, who were indicted for passing counterfeit money and found guilty, were sentenced to the Western Penitentiary yesterday morning by Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court—the former for one year, and the latter for nine months. In a short speech preceding the sentence, Woodward said that in the matter of which he was charged with passing counterfeit money, he was innocent and had been made the victim of a base conspiracy on the part of the United States Secret Service officers. He had been dragged from his plow in the State of Illinois, where he was earning an honest living. He added, with peculiar emphasis, that he was neither a lawyer nor an orator, but an *honest* man.

Trouble With Prisoners.

Considerable trouble is frequently caused in the transporting of prisoners over the West Penn railroad to Claremont, and the patience of both the baggage master and the detective in charge of the prisoners is often severely tested. The only accommodation provided for the culprits is in the baggage car where they occupy a rough board seat in the very midst of the assorted articles that constitute a baggage master,s stock in trade. Occasionally a sullen fellow kicks over a basket of produce and then there is surely something to pay. Yesterday Detective Messner had charge of a dozen cases on the way to the workhouse, and for removing a basket from the reach of one of the men he incurred the displeasure of the baggage master. Perhaps it would be more conducive to happiness and pleasure on both sides if a separate department was provided for the prisoners, where, if they wanted to manifest their disposition to kick, they could do so on each other.

A Fine Picture.

There is now on exhibition in the window of Boyd's picture establishment, on Fifth avenue, near Wood street, a very fine portrait in oil of our well-known townsman, Mr. John Lowery. Both in the drawing and the painting, the artist has been eminently successful, and the colors are blended with a remarkable degree of perfection in shade and expression. The effect is true to nature, and the pleasant countenance of our friend Lowery shines out from the canvas with a wonderfully life-like reality. The picture is not, as is too often the case, in such instances, a mere fancy sketch, but is a really perfect representation of the face and expression of the person for whom it was painted. It was the work of Mr. F. P. Day, a rising young artist from Chicago, who is at present engaging with Mr. Gallaher, and performing a like service for the family. If this picture be a fair average of his work, it is not remarkable that the artist, though a comparative stranger here, has his hands full.

Cost of Public School Buildings.

The subjoined table exhibits the cost of the public school buildings that have been erected in this city within the past seven years. It includes the cost of the ground on which the edifices stand.

Ward.	Name of Schools.	Cost.
11th	Moorhead	$ 100,000
12th	Springfield	65,000
13th	Minersville	55,000
14th	Soho	55,000
14th	Bellefield	55,000
15th	Lawrence	65,000
16th	Bloomfield	40,000
16th	Park	40,000
17th	Washington, two buildings	65,000
18th	Spring	5,000
19th	Hiland	60,000
20th	Liberty	55,000
21st	Lincoln	55,000
23d	Peebles	23,000
25th	Morse	60,000
26th	Humboldt	65,000
27th	St. Clair, two buildings	25,000
28th	Birmingham	60,000
30th	Knox	50,000
31st	Allen	8,000
32d	Mt. Washington	45,000
35th	Hancock	40,000
Total		$1,071,000

COUNTY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee—How the Work Progresses—Activity in the Ranks.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee was held at the Lincoln Club Rooms. Mr. S. P. Fulton presiding.

Mr. Woodwell, from the Committee on Vigilance Committees, reported progress.

Mr. Fetterman called attention to the necessity of completing the list of Vigilance Committees at as early a date as possible, in order that the names could be published.

A motion was carried to the effect that the Committee should be ready to report at the meeting to be held on Saturday next.

Mr. Phelps, of the Finance Committee, reported that the Committee were doing as well as could be expected. Some $1,200 of debts had been paid, and if those who had promised to pay came forward promptly, ample money for the campaign could be secured.

A communication from the Chairman of the State Central Committee, accompanying a package of documents relative to the campaign. The Committee on Documents were instructed to distribute the same.

Captain Fox, chairman of the Committee on Meetings, stated that arrangements had been made for meetings at various parts of the country.

After some discussion of a general character the meeting adjourned.

THE MISSING PEDDLER.

Excitement at New Brighton Searching for the Supposed Murdered Man —Pittsburgh Detectives Engaged—No Clue Yet.

A few days ago we gave the particulars of the mysterious disappearance of a young man named George Cooksey from New Brighton. The man had been in partnership with one John Claff in buying and selling produce, and they made New Brighton their headquarters. The last time they were in the town they had in negotiation the renting of a storeroom, but went out together on a purchasing tour before closing the contract. When last seen, the two men were traveling through a wood in a light spring wagon, on Monday, the 28th of last month. A few days afterwards Cooksey's horse, Claff, was seen alone, and soon he left that part of the country rather suddenly and mysteriously, and it was thought he came to this city. The missing man was rather small, and wore a light mustache and was of light complexion. He had about $175 and a gold watch and chain with him at the time.

Since then nothing has been heard of him, and Claff was subsequently traced to Evansburg, Crawford county, where he was working in a saw mill. He wore some of the missing man's clothes, but gave contradictory accounts of where he had last seen Cooksey. He was arrested, and is now confined in the jail at Jefferson, Ashtabula county. After his arrest he made entirely different statements, and his manner seems to have confirmed Cooksey's friends in their suspicion that the missing man had been dealt with. It was known that over $100 in cash when he [illegible] has since been ascertained not have more than [illegible] ther of Cooksey, [illegible] heir home in secured the [illegible] king up the [illegible] obtained at [illegible] Wood street.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

State Supreme Court.

(Chief Justice Agnew Presiding.)

Calvin J. Hinds, Jr Erie, on motion of D. B. McCreary, Frederick W. Hays, of Venango county, on motion of C. Heydrich, Charles Corbet, of Jefferson county, on motion of A. L. Gordon and George D. Buckley, of Erie, on motion of William Benson, were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Jesse A. Losee, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. G. H. Bissell & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argument continued from Monday by Roe Reissinger for plaintiff in error, and Frank Guthrie, contra.

Lockhart & Frew, plaintiffs in error and plaintiffs below, vs. Sterling Bonsall, Thos. M. King and H. C. Fletcher, doing business under the name of Bonsall, King & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by John H. Hampton and Ash for plaintiffs in error., and C. T. Bonsall contra.

Kelly's appeal. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Roe Reisinger, Esq., for appallant and McCoy, contra.

King's assignee vs. Morris. Error to Common Pleas, of Erie. Argued by Lathy for plaintiff in error, and C. O. Bowman, Esq., contra.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

On the opening of Court yesterday morning Leander W. Wilcox, of Titusville, on motion of Roger Sherman, Esq., and Frank W. Gunster, on motion of Thomas M. Lazear, Esq, were duly qualified and admitted to practice as Attorneys of this Court.

The case of Charles Schadt vs. Charles Oches, of Luzerne county, an alleged bankrupt, was tried, and a verdict rendered that the facts set forth in the creditor's petition were true.

The case of Wm. J. Radcliff, assignee et al., vs. David Hostetter, was certified into the Circuit Court.

George Hardle, a brewer, was next brought up for trial on a suit brought by the United States, charged with failing to affix stamps to the spigot-holes of the beer barrels. He plead guilty and sentence was suspended in order to allow him to make a proposition to the department at Washington. In the cases above mentioned the sentences were suspended on motion of U. S. Attorney Reed.

The next case brought up was that of the United States vs. Captain John M. Phillips, owner and master of the steamer "L. C. McCormick." There were two cases charging the defendant with carrying more passengers than was authorized by the revenue law. District Attorney Reed appeared for the United States, and John Barton, Esq., for defendant. A verdict was taken *pro forma*, Mr. Phillips not denying the charges made. The verdict of the jury imposed a penalty of $200 in one case and $200 in the other.

The following bankrupt cases were continued by consent of counsel. Othello Snead, executor of Maatha Summerfield, deceased, vs. Fredrick Marks, an alleged bankrupt of Cambria county; John McDonald, 'assignee, etc., vs. H. R. Fullerton, John McDonald, assignee, etc., vs. John Sweeney.

On motion of United States Attorney Reed, Robert Leah, indicted for falsely personating a United States Revenue officer, was ordered to be removed from the Lycoming county jail to the jail in Allegheny county.

George W. Daisy, on a like motion was ordered to be removed from the Centre county jail to the jail in Allegheny county. Both of the above named parties are committed for trial.

The case of the United States vs. Frederick Hahn, indicted for exercising the business of a wholesale liquor dealer without payment of a special tax, was tried, and a verdict of guilty rendered. J. S. Ferguson, Esq., appeared for defendant.

The next case tried was that of the United States vs. Alfred D. Reno, indicted for carrying on the business of a pilot without procuring a license. This case has been pending for about two years. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and sentence suspended.

George A. Blume, of Clearfield county, plead guilty to an an indictment for retailing liquor without the payment of special tax. Mr. Gibson appeared for defendant. Sentence suspended.

An argument was heard on a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial in the case of the United States vs. Angeline Goodman, and Perry Woodward, convicted at the July term in Erie, of passing counterfeit nickel coin. The motion was argued by Thomas M. Marshall and George A. Allen, Esqrs., on behalf of the motion, and by United States Attorney Reed *contra*. The motion was overruled and defendants sentenced. Angeline Goodman was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars to the United States and to be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for nine months. Woodward was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

In the matter of E. P. Jones, trustee, etc., vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on petition for injunction and motion of solicitor for petitioning creditor, and order was made for a hearing on the 2nd of November, and in the meantime restraining James Michalishy from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

In the matter of John Hoover, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, on an appeal of equity for an injunction, on motion of solicitor for debtor, an order was made for a hearing on the 6th of November, in the meantime restraining Jacob Rose, Walter Behlstein and John Lighthill from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

District Court.

[Judge Kirkpatrick on the Bench.]

In the case of Speer & Co. vs. Hertz, the jury found for plaintiff for $580 35.

The case of James Hastings & Co., vs. Alexander Lane and wife, taken up Monday, is still on trial. This is *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien for building a house in Allegheny.

Trial List for To-day.

Adler vs. Frazier Brothers.
Bushnell for use vs. Union R. & S. Co.
City of Allegheny vs. Drum.
Nease & Son vs. Donovan & Wood.
Woodward vs. Aikens & Rainbow.
Steffler & Clark vs. Besterman.
Pittsburgh for use vs Anderson et al.
Carson vs. Stewart.

Common Pleas Court.

[Judge Collier on the Bench.]

The libel suit of S. T. Meller vs. Leader Publishing Company is still on trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Keystone Flint Glass Manufacturing Co. vs. Central Trading Co.
Lewis, Chambers & Co. vs. Taylor.
Scanlon vs. Crosby.
Hartupee & Co., for use vs. McDonald.
McClintock, Jr., et al. vs. Gould & Kuntz.
Mosely & Moody vs. Berkowitz.
McLaughlin vs.Gowan.
Canfield for use vs. Oefner.
Lee & Marshall vs. Harley.
Hays vs. Coope.
Bonsall vs. Beymer.
Same vs. Byers & Co.
Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald et al.
Munhall & Co vs. Chambers.
Best vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Co.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Tall Gallagher was convicted of larceny, charged by Thomas Scott.

Thomas Gibson plead guilty to entering a building with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Henry D. Sellers.

Kinzie McCormick plead *nolo contendere* to larceny, charged by Martin Kinley, and was sentenced to the Work House for five months.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in a case against Robt. McBride James Caskey and Thomas Patterson, indicted for assault and battery on oath of C. R. Steen.

Mary Welsh was found guilty of larceny and recommended to the mercy of the Court. The prosecutor was John D. McCune.

Thomas McCann, indicted for felonious assault and battery on Wm. Crawford, on oath of Louis Berger, was found guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding.

The jury is out in the case of John Baker, charged by John Paefs with assault and battery.

James Connors plead guilty to larceny, from the person of Charles Graf, of a pocket-book, containing some money and promissory notes, and was sentenced to the Work House for seven months.

D. F. Blood was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by H. W. Buffum.

The jury is out in the case of Wm. White, indicted at the instance of the Court for challenging Jimmy Donovan to fight a duel with pistols. In the trial of Donovan, White admitted on the witness stand that he had challenged Donavan, when the Court directed him to be held to bail, and had the Grand Jury return a bill against him.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. White,	Robert Ray,
James Sheldon,	Frank Eaton,
James Donovan,	Margaret Woods,
Hans Hartmyer,	Sarah Stamates,
Peter Seaton,	A. Roth,
D. Harvey,	John Owens.
Chas. McKibben,	Mary Angle,
A. Murphy, et al.	B. M. Clark,
E. Lawyer,	Richard McGovern,
John Hanley,	Wm. Crawford.

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

Republican Meeting Last Night in the Franklin Street School House.

A large meeting of the Republican voters of the Eighth ward was held last night in the school house on Franklin street. Mr. Gray presided, and Messrs. Reynolds and Little officiated as Secretaries. After the meeting had been called to order, on motion of Mr. Chalmers a committee consisting of Col. Kilgore, J. Reynolds, John McGimpsey, Henry Cochran, W. J. Mawhinney and Dr. J. Guy McCandless, was appointed to suggest names for Vigilance Committees for each of the four districts of the ward. The gentlemen retired and subsequently submitted a long list of names, which was adopted, and it was also decided that the Vigilance Committees should do challenging duty on election day. Messrs. Chalmers, Knowland and Shore were appointed to procure speakers for a meeting that it is to be held on Saturday evening, at the corner of Webster and Fulton streets. Among the gentlemen who will probably speak on the occasion is Prof. Day, a very able colored orator, now residing at Harrisburg, and formerly one of the faculty of Oberlin College. The voters of the Sixth and Eleventh wards are invited to unite with those of the Seventh and Eighth on Saturday evening.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Politics bubble.

····Hallowe'en draweth nigh.

····Allegheny needs more police.

····Candidates are on the canvass.

····The market is glutted with chestnuts.

····The political canvass has commenced in earnest.

····Allegheny Councils hold a meeting tomorrow night.

·····"Husking Bees" attract the *elite* in the rural districts.

····Builders rejoice at the fine weather vouchsafed them.

····Our artists are busy elaborating their summer sketches.

····Portrait painters consider Pittsburgh a good field for work.

····Lecture goers are anxious for the Library course to begin.

····The "Burnt District" in Allegheny is pretty well built up again.

···Amusement seekers cannot complain of the lack of attractions now.

····Pittsburgh is quoted A 1 as a military headquarters of the N. G. P.

····The contract for the fire alarm bell for Allegheny, will be awarded on Friday night.

····The general attendance at night schools this year is reported not so large as last year.

····Allegheny firemen long for the hour when they can hear the tintinnabulations of their coming fire alarm bell.

····The steamboatmen at their meeting yesterday, transacted nothing but routine business of no general public interest.

····Messrs. Gallagher and Finley and Rev. Dr. Swift addressed a large temperance meeting at Sharpsburgh on Monday night.

····The regular monthly meeting of the Temperance bands of Allegheny, will be held this afternoon at Crusade Hall, on North avenue.

····Alleghenians are so "waked up" on the burglar question that they even want the moon-light overhauled for stealing through their windows.

····Judge Collier yesterday granted Wm. C. McCarthy leave to amend his bill against the city and Smith & Sons, as published at the time of the application.

····The Survey Committee yesterday paid a visit to Lowrie's Run Hollowwood avenue, the location of which has proved a prolific source of controversy.

····A coincidence: On the 27th of July, 1870, Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, was flooded; on July 26, 1874, that section was visited by another deluge.

····A free fight took place in the Fifteenth ward on Monday night, which is said to have been so noisy that many thought the whole ward were participants in the affair.

····Mr. W. U. Meehling, the liquor merchant on Liberty street, was slightly injured yesterday by having the buggy in which he was driving upset by a passing vehicle on Fifth avenue.

····The Street Committee met yesterday afternoon and awarded the contract for repairing the culvert on Winebiddle street to Patrick Moran, after which it went to examine Vickroy street.

····Reuben Short, an employee of one of the coke furnaces at Mansfield, fell on the railroad track, at Bell's Cut, on Monday night, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards.

····The Supreme Court, on Monday, affirmed a charge of Judge Thompson in the case of Altvater vs. F. Woods and wife, in which the defendants in error received a verdict below for damage to their property.

····Yesterday afternoon a passenger on a Western train on the Fort Wayne Railroad got off at Allegheny, and stated to Officer Williams that he had been robbed of $500, and that the first time it took to cross from the Union Depot.

····A team of horses attached to a street car on the Oakland Line, became frightened night before last, and dashed down Grant street and into the loading Pan Handle car in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel in rather a broken up condition. No damage was done farther than that above stated.

····Yesterday, Officer Chalfant made an information for larceny against Mrs. Mc-Gowan, charging her with the theft of clothing in the robbery of the residence of Orlando Metcalf, Esq., on Bedford avenue, Monday evening. Among the goods stolen were forty pairs of stockings, and a large quantity of children' clothing.

····Octave Feuillet, the author of "Temptation," or "Led Astray," commenced life as a journalist, and was successively feuilletonist, novelist, and dramatist. In 1862 he was elected to the Academy to fill the vacant left vacant by the death of Scribe, and in 1863 obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

····The frisky fellow, who has renewed his old practices of acting in a grossly indecent way in the yard of the Third ward school house, Allegheny, should again receive the tender care of the police, otherwise some of the girls who have been insulted by him, may have to imbue their fair hands in gore, as they are girls of high spirit, and their parents propose to end the matter by furnishing them with revolvers and instructing them in the art of fetching down their game.

····Yesterday morning Mr. Ladley, the agent of the S. P. C. A., made a raid on Second avenue extension, between Franks-town and Hazlewood, and found a number of the worst cases of cruelty to animals that he has come across in this city yet. Assisted by Officer Mike Dean he found six horses unable for work, some of them being literally covered with sores, and all hard up in heavy wagons. Mr. Ladley ordered that the horses at once be taken out. He then took the names of the drivers and owners and this morning will enter proceedings against them for cruelty to animals.

····A young woman engaged as domestic at a house on Locust street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, and who gives her name as Maria Huntsman, attempted to smother her babe (which lasted but a day old) first preparing a pillow down upon its face. She was observed and the infant rescued in time. It is said that at the time of its birth the mother begged the physician to kill it, and when refused she expressed her intention of putting an end to it. The new arrival the woman will likely be taken in charge by the poor authorities. She is said to be handsome, and has given evidence by her manners of having occupied a good position in refined society.

····The Committee appointed by the recent Oil Producers meeting at Parker,s Landing to communicate with the managers of the Petroleum Exchange, have issued a card in which they say they sent letters to the presidents of the railroads, but, "although nearly two weeks have elapsed since these letters were mailed, we have received no answer. We accordingly, as instructed, call for a public meeting, which will be held at Parker, on Friday the 23d inst. at two o'clock P. M." The Committee further expresses a desire for a full turnout, as the charge has been made that the first meeting did not represent the oil producers, the delegation being that few of the prominent dealers were present.

····Yesterday afternoon one of Mr. R. H. Patterson's carriages was being driven up Anderson street, Allegheny, when the horses frightened at a locomotive nearing the railway crossing and ran away. The Park fence proved no obstacle to their career. They went at it with a bound scattered a panel and two posts, and all as if it had been made of half inch stuff, took the carriage through and made for the entrance leading from Stockton avenue. The horses got through but the carriage stuck. The driver meanwhile had made a flying leap for safety, and came off with a few bruises. The carriage was but slightly damaged, the forward springs being badly used up. The horses escaped with a few scratches.

····The melancholy days have come to the beauteous garden spot of our great city—the lovely park in front of Municipal Hall. The once verdant grass has sadly withered; the old boot-legs, bones, tin cans, cigar stumps, and peanut shells, which plentifully bestrew the ground have put on a sombre autumnal hue. The refreshing play of the fountains is hushed; the sweet scented and fragrant flowers have faded; the venerable peanut merchant who peacefully maintained his stand under the shadow of the bower has folded his tent like the Arab, and silently stolen away a nipping and eager air precludes the usual out-door canvassing that in times past made the spot renowned; and even the feathery songsters have been compelled to warble their lays indoors to soothe the sorrows of the officials within earshot, and then to spread their pinions for a sojourn in more congenial climes. So hath paradasaical loveliness faded, and left nothing but the memory of what caused to was."

PERSONAL.

···Deputy Sheriff Cluley is at his post again, having returned yesterday morning from a trip to the East.

···Rev. Howard B. Jeffries, as a result of the balloon wedding, is seventy dollars better off financially than before he went to Cincinnati. He is open for more contracts of the same character.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Fifth Avenue Branch Last Evening.

The Fifth avenue branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a mass meeting in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, last night. Mrs. Tutell presided, and Miss Bynes acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Dermitt, Mrs. Van Horn, Ex-Mayor Little, Dr. McCandless, and others. The addresses were characterized by unusual earnestness, and were made with special reference to the coming election. It was decided at the close of the meeting to canvass each ward, with prohibition tickets, for the purpose of persuading, if possible, a great many, in this way, to go to the ballot box quietly on election day with a temperance ticket in their pockets to deposit in opposition to the liquor interest. It was stated that a call had been made for these tickets, by many who were habitual drunkards, but who desired to lead different lives, and in order to show to the world that their motives were good, intended to take the first step by casting a ballot in favor of total abstinence.

Another mass meeting was appointed for next Tuesday evening, to be held in the Fifth avenue M. E. Church, Rev. J. Grant, s. This branch is undoubtedly the most flourishing in the city, having an efficient leader in the person of Mrs. Tutell.

Hats for Big Heads

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Bowers appeared again last night in her superb representation of the character of *Lady Audley*, and it is a gratification to state that she was greeted by a much larger house than on the previous evening. So strong and powerful is the fascination of her acting that one feels very loth to leave after the play is over. There is nothing stagy, nothing constrained about her. She is easy, finished, graceful, and throws her whole soul into the character she personates. Her facial changes are wonderful. One minute her features show the suppressed rage and fear that possesses her, and the next instant she is all smiles, but the baleful light shooting from her eyes bodes no good to the one attempting to thwart her in obtaining anything toward which her desires point.

To-night Mrs. Bowers appears as *Countess de Vardes* in "Led Astray."

Library Hall—Janauschek.

Last evening was the second of the Janauschek season at Library Hall, and the house was, as on the first night, crowded to its utmost capacity. The drama selected for the occasion was "Temptation," translated from the French of Octave Feuillet. Another translation of this drama, known as "Led Estray," is going the rounds, and which first produced, some time ago, created a decided sensation. It is a French drama, of the emotional order, and is thoroughly Frenchy in its details and denouement. It is supposed to be a representation of French fashionable society, and if it is, the less said about that society the better. The drama is well written of its class, but it is class is not of character to tend to the purity of the stage. The dialogue gives a full play to French wit and repartee, and the "climaxes" are arranged with a knowledge of stage effect that often produces startling tableaux. But with these merits, the moral effect of the drama is anything but healthful, or promotive of purity. To tolerate and look upon as a hero a man who is by nature and disposition a libertine, and who carries on an amour before his whole family, is one of the ridiculous points in this drama. The wife, who is devoid of the common sturdy virtues of everyday life, listens to the tender passion from two persons who approach her in a manner which any lady would revolt from. Yet she receives their proposals, and *almost* succumbs to their influence. Human nature is weak, no doubt, and the name of woman is frailty, as the poet says, but to seek praise for virtue is to offer a reward for its practice. No honorable wife is considered a heroine for resisting the overtures of a lover. It is her duty to do so, and she can claim no credit for it. The hero in the play comes out of his many intrigues without any scorch of blame, and the audience is led to believe that people may go on indiscriminately in perpetuating a social evil of the most monstrous type, and in the end be held up as examples of the best virtues which the human character is capable of attaining, merely because, after a satiety of indulgence, they acknowledge their errors and repent. The moral tone of the whole is rotten in which their passions held them.

So much for the play itself, but the acting was another matter, and these remarks are not intended to detract from the admirable representation of Mme. Janauschek and her company.

The eminent tragedienne represented *Valerie*, the Countess and the drama was of a character to give the fullest opportunity for the display of her peculiar powers. The emotional features of the play are its strong points, and in these Madame Janauschek exhibited a facial expression that was marvelous. Her countenance changing with the conflicting emotions of her soul, told the story of her griefs and fears and joys, in a way that hardly needed the supplement of the spoken word. It was not a superficial show of appearing to be, but the actress seemed to be transformed into the real woman, suffering, tempted, resisting, triumphant—the embodiment of the part, and her voice, and look, and movement, was intensified with the vividness of actuality. Madame Janauschek seemed not as acting at all, but as living the life which she portrayed, and the spectator could not but forget that it was a play, and think of it as a living reality. It was the perfection of art that made actress and spectator forget that it was for the time, and the scenes portrayed. It was this exquisite naturalness, in every detail from beginning to end, that made the impersonation of Madame Janauschek perfect made it appear as life, and nothing.

Of the rest of the company, in general, it may be said that they did well. The play is one which can be marred or made by a company, it was made last night. The grand old drama of *Hebrew* is strong in stage presentation; Miss Fletcher as *Helene* played with grace and simplicity; Miss Monk brought out the strong features of the *Dowager Countess*. Miss Ada Dyas as *Pearl* gave to that character all there was in it, and Mr. Morton as *Alphonse* did well. The others, Miss Montello and Miss Preston, in their representations, kept within the bounds of propriety as became *Madames* of their years.

Throughout, however, as a specimen of acting, the play was set before the spectators in a way that a drama has seldom been put upon the boards in our city.

This evening closes the season, when Madame Janauschek will play *Deborah* (or Leah the Forsaken), and she will doubtless have an audience worthy of her genius.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Tony Denier's pantomime troupe attracted another crowded house last night, and the company is increasing so rapidly in popularity that the prospect is good for large audiences throughout the entire engagement. There is nothing but fun from the opening to the close of the performance, and it is seldom that such an assortment of laughable frolics is presented for the entertainment of this community. All the actors are good; not an exception can be made, and their nimbly and celerity with which they perform some of their tricks is as astonishing as it is funny.

Janauschekities.

JANAUSCHEK is a Romap Catholic.

JANAUSCHEK is a Bohemian—native born.

JANAUSCHEK is liberal in her religious views.

JANAUSCHEK has a ring, solitaire, worth $16,000.

JANAUSCHEK's first star engagement was at Leipsic.

JANAUSCHEK has sixty-six dresses with her in this country.

JANAUSCHEK has a set of solitaire earrings valued at $22,000.

JANAUSCHEK's father was a millionaire, but lost his money and died poor.

JANAUSCHEK has a ruby pin, a gift from the Empress of Prussia, worth $12,000.

JANAUSCHEK thinks "the Americans are a generous and warm hearted people."

JANAUSCHEK is superstitious about charms and she says all the Slavonic race are.

JANAUSCHEK says we live, we die, and go we cannot tell where—perhaps some other star.

JANAUSCHEK would as soon starve to death as see one of her diamonds on the way to the pawn-shop.

JANAUSCHEK wears six dresses in "Temptation," three in "Mary Stuart" and nine in "Lady Deadlock" and "Hortense."

JANAUSCHEK says her permanent home shall be among the Americans, on the banks of the Hudson or near Washington city.

JANAUSCHEK commenced playing in the city of Prague. She originally intended to become a musician, but broke a glass in her left hand and cut her second finger, disabling her from the piano for two years.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

William Smith to George W. Hahn, Oct. 14, 1874, lot in Sharpsburg borough with building. Consideration..... $250

Joseph M. Gazzam, trustee, to Mrs. Jane Mason, June 15, 1874; irregular lot in Fourteenth ward, city, in J. M. Gazzam's sub-division plan. Price..... $400

Robert Arthurs and wife to Mrs. Mary McClellan, Oct. 26, 1872; lot in Fourth ward, city, 25x72 feet. Price..... $460

David V. Dezonche and wife to W. J. Langfitt, March 28, 1872; irregular lot in Bellevue borough. Price..... $800

William Thompson, Allegheny, to Henry F. Hutchison, September 14, 1874; track of land in East Deer township, containing 100 acres and 50 perches. Price.... $5,000

Sarah Wallace to Margaret A. Arbuthnot, December 26, 1872; lot in Richard Ewalts' plan, city, with buildings. Price.... $100

Robert McElhanys' heirs to R. M. Coyle, March 21, 1873; lot in Sharpsburg borough. Consideration..... $1

Wm. H. Clancy et ux. to Robert M. Coyle, Aug. 6, 1874; lot in Sharpsburg borough. Consideration..... $1

William H. Clancy et ux. to Alexander Stewart, Aug. 6, 1874; lot in Sharpsburg borough. Consideration..... $1

John Baldinger to J. H. Lotz, et al., Oct. 16, 1874; lot on Sumner avenue, Allegheny, 100x285 feet. Consideration..... $1

Jonathan Gallagher and W. J. Kountz to Wm. J. Baldenger, August 25, 1870; same lot as above, then in Reserve township. Price $1,500

Francis J. Lusk to Sarah C. Wilt, May 1, 1874; lot in Wilkin's plan, Fourteenth ward, city, 50x100 feet. Price.... $2,624

Elizabeth F. Denney to Richard C. Brooks, September 22, 1874; lot on Bedford avenue, Seventh ward, city, 25x100 feet. Price $2,500

W. W. Moorhead to Mrs. M. Laughery, October 10, 1874; lot on Filmore street, Fourteenth ward, city, 40x120 feet. Price $4,700

Wm. Chess to George Vaughan, June 29, 1874; lots in Thirty-fifth ward, city, each 20x64 feet. Price..... $1,156

Sheriffs' poll deed to Thomas J. O'Keefe, February 14, 1874; interest of John McLaren in certain property in Sixth ward, city. Price $375

Edwin Bindley to Joseph Forsythe, July 25, 1874; lot in Thirteenth ward, city, 63 3331 feet. Price..... $1,700

Adam Reineman to same as above, July 18, 1874; 1½ acres in Thirteenth ward. Price $7,437

Conrad Eckert to John Schweitzer, July 25, 1874; lot in Twenty-first ward, city, 25x 128 feet. Price..... $400

Isaac M. Kilchin to Wm. Jenkinson, September 1, 1874; house and lot on Locust street, Allegheny. Price..... $2,800

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Greece at New York; steamer Ethiopia at Moville; steamer Republic at Queenstown; steamer China at Queenstown.

Hats for Big Heads

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Large Meeting of Depositors Last Night in the Ralston School House.

Last night a very large meeting of the depositors of the Nation Trust Company was held in the Ralston school house, on Penn avenue. Peter Zern, Esq., presided.

The chairman, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the attorneys for the stockholders, in order to impress upon their minds the necessity of hurrying up the matter of the settlement of the claims of the depositors, and to make application to the Court for permission to distribute the funds now in the hands of Receiver Bailey among the creditors, reported that they had transacted their duty and had been assured that as soon as the legal machinery would allow, a distribution of all the funds on hand would be made.

Messrs Robert Liddell, L. M. Morris and David Mitchell, a committee appointed by the stockholders of the Trust Company to confer with the depositors, were invited to the meeting, and made a statement of the condition of the Nation Trust Company affairs, as follows:

Liabilities.....	$992,000
Assets.....	939,000
Deficit.....	$ 53,000

Due from Cashiers, bond $50,000. Some 400 shares of the company have given no mortgages nor anything else to liquidate their dues. A bill in equity will be filed against those shares by the other stockholders as some $160,000 are required from those 400 shares. This if paid with the bond of Cashier Grier will make $210,000. Deduct the deficit of $53,000 from this and $157,000 will remain as the excess over all liabilities to cover the claims of creditors.

The report was received with great favor by the meeting.

A gentleman wanted to know how the mortgages stand.

Mr. Liddell stated that some depositors had visited him and felt alarmed about the standing of the mortgages. Some believed that the mortgages given by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company would never be paid. He assured the meeting that the mortgages would all be paid with the exception perhaps of one or two cases which are very small.

Mr. Zern said that when the committee took the mortgages they acted very conscientiously. They took mortgages on property only at two-thirds its least value.

Mr. Liddell said that no appraisements are felt about the first payment coming due in December. Most of the stockholders are worth from four to eight times the value of their mortgages. No one wants to shirk responsibility. He, himself, had held twenty shares, and the matter has cost them over $60,000 already. All the money due depositors will be paid to the last cent. The stockholders are acting in good faith, and they wanted every depositor to get his dues. The most of the bills receivable and overdrafts which were published in the report of the Receiver are good and will be collected. There is only one man who will perhaps not be able to pay his mortgage, and he is Mr. Lippert, whose property was swept away during the late flood; but that will not be of any consequence, as it was a small mortgage.

Mr. John H. Kerr was of the opinion that the stockholders wanted to act right, and felt sure that the security given will cover all the liabilities, and even if the mortgages are not enough, the property owned by all the stockholders is held responsible. The only trouble was that the money might be tied up for a long time by the machinery of the law, but he hoped that that would not delay the payment long. An article had been published in one of the city papers that Mr. Bailey, the Receiver, had commenced dividing the money on Monday, which was a gross error. Mr. Kerr said that Mr. Bailly would make out a scheduled distribution in about two weeks, showing the name of each depositor, the amount due him, and how much will be paid each depositor out of the first distribution. The schedule will be presented to the Court as required by law, and lay there for ten days, open for exceptions which may be made by any interested party; and if no exceptions are made during the ten days, the Court will approve the schedule, and Mr. Bailey will then make a distribution. The time when the distribution takes place will be advertised